The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,025 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons. H. P.	Captain	Tuesday.
MAUSTRALIA..	3954	600 W. J. Nantes	21st June
*LCLYDE	4124	800 E. M. Edmond	28th ,,
—SIAM	2725	550 R. Hazelwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4350	800 W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
M ROHILLA	3400	700 W. Barratt	19th ,,
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	3281	700 E. G. Stead	26th ,,
—SIAM	3241	600 W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*LPARRAMATTA	3579	900 R. G. Murray	9th ,,
M CATHAY	2269	550 R. Chidown	16th ,,
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000 G. R. Hector	23rd ,,
—ASSAM	3938	550 W. A. Wheler	30th ,,

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the other, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	On or about
KHEDIVE	3865	600 A. C. Loggin	24th June.
PEKIN	3000	600 A. Symons	8th July
PERSIAWUR	3000	600 L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
BRINDISI	3541	550 A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, PORT SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, ,, to Marseilles ,, 500, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	30th July. 1st Sept.
MANILA	5,000	800	1st Aug. 20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug. 10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
HORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. PERSIA	3330	480 Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th June.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. NUBIA	3350	480 Capt. T. Knox	11th July.
s.s. ASIA	3350	480 Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.
N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 11th, 1887. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 1,100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 30th June. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,121 tons, Captain SYMONS, sails on 1st July.

For freight and passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohola, Mandvi, June 11.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colliseries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.

(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPENCER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY !!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS ..... ,, 2-12 ,,
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, June 24th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 20th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 17, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

MEDOC CLARET.

Quarts ..... per doz. Rs. 12
Pints ..... ,, ,, 7

RECEIVED direct from the Growers, and we are thus enabled to quote such low prices, for pure Wine, possessing body, colour, and reliable bottling qualities, charateristic of higher growths, and altogether superior to the thin, acrid, watery productions now being sold under the erroneous title of Cheap Claret, and so calculated to retard the development of that taste for Wine as an every-day beverage which has been steadily increasing for years past.

SPARKLING CLARET.

Bottled on the same principle as the Finest Sparkling Champagne.

Its Effervescence and Colour guaranteed perfectly natural.

Pints. Quarts.
Rs. 15 per doz. Rs. 27.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	,, 60 0

From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ay-en-Champagne.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Johannisberg	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28	,, 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. Dupuils, Macau Medoc.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 38 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. Halarsequy, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Lot Canons	,, 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Louville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Ladlite	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27 0	...

From Munier & Fils.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	,, 26 0	...

From A. Dupuils, Macau Medoc.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...

From J. Rommes & Sohn, Wiers.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roomer	,, 18 0	...

From Franz Schrvany

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0

From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne Munzer Red Bars	,, 25 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Golden capsules	,, 27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0
Charles Lerroire very old Brandy***	,, 37 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. Dupuils, Macau Medoc.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
,, ,, *	,, 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...
Antons Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's ,, ,,	,, 5 0	,, ...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	...
Vino Barbera	,, 15 0	...
Vino Grignolino	,, 15 0	...

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	...
,, Finest	,, 18 0	...
Vin Marsequo a case of 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	,, 15 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 19 to 25, Rs. 0 11		per lb.
Best Swiss Honey n tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality .. 1/2 lb. tin at	0 9
,, 1 do.	1 0
,, 2 do.	1 12

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

Per Large Tin Per Small Tin.

Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	,, 2 0	,, ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Oat Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Peas I.	,, ...	,, 0 12
,, II.	,, ...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 11
Young Carrots	,, ...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ...	,, 0 10
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHERRY-BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 3 per bottle and Re. 1-12 per ½ bottle

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(Johnson & Co.'s Canterbury.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles per dozen.	6	0
Half-Bottles ,,	4	0

SOLE AGENTS :

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SOUND CLARETS.

	CASH. Per dozen Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	10 12	6 0
This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."		
BORDEAUX	10 12	6 0
A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
PETIT MEDOC	13 8	7 8
Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
SUPERIOR MEDOC	17 0	10 0
Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.		
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	22 0	12 0
Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
CHATEAU LAROSE	27 0	15 0
Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
CHATEAU MARGAUX	34 0	18 0
Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

CLARET IN WOOD

We would draw attention to the following :—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead Rs. 190
St. JULIEN MEDOC	,, ,, 190
PETIT MEDOC	,, ,, 220
SUPERIOR MEDOC	,, ,, 280

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

D. R. PUNDOLE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,

OPPOSITE CASH BAZAAR

ARRIVED NEW STOCK of GOLD CHARMS, such as Cigar Cutters, Champagne Bottles, Universal Keys, Pencil Cases, Ladies' Gold Thimbles, &c., &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges—Moderate.

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CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS

BY SPECIAL WARRANT TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS ..... from Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES ..... ,, Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
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ALL MARKED AT LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY	INDIAN BRANCHES,	AND AT
Little Pulteney Street, LONDON.	FORT, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET POONA.	42 Pall Mall LONDON.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

Descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store Prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
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CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK.

PRICE Re. 1 0 0

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite Indian dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes.

Amongst many others will be found receipts for Making Xmas Portuguese sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kind of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, etc.

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CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

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MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other Illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY

LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY

(PHŒNIX BRAND).

Is produced from the finest blends distilled in the Highlands of Scotland.

Rs. 27 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt ; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON'S

FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.

Bottled in Europe.

One Star, per dozen quarts	...	...	...	...	...	...Rs. 27
Two Stars, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	... ,, 30
Three Stars, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	... ,, 33

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
Wine Lists free on application.
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCOCK'S LOTION.

ENDORSED BY SOCIETY WOMEN,
PRAISED BY PRETTY WOMEN,
LONGED FOR BY HOMELY WOMEN,
PURCHASED BY ALL WOMANKIND,

FOR IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Removes Sunburns and Freckles, Acne or Black-heads ; Beautifys the Skin, rendering it Soft, Fair and Blooming.

YOUTH,
HEALTH,
HANDSOMENESS,
COMELINESS,
AND
BEAUTY.

All sustained by the use of Locock's Lotion, and there is no more use for Face Powders after using it.

Crow's Feet Disappear.

In Bottles Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.
THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."

A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call attention to the undermentioned brands. We are sole Agents in this Presidency for them. We recommend them as being in every way suitable for India.

READ BROTHERS' BOTTLING.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... Rs. 18 0 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... ,, 24 12 ,,

GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... ,, 18 0 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... ,, 24 12 ,,

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—
Per case of 4 dozen quarts ..... ,, 23 0 ,,
Per case of 8 dozen pints ..... ,, 32 0 ,,

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... ,, 17 4 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... ,, 24 0 ,,
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... ,, 60 0 ,,

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... ,, 60 0 ,,

PILSENER BEER.

FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... ,, 17 4 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... ,, 24 0 ,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

MRS. LAKE,

SATEEN DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.

ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.

FANCY FIGURED MUSLINS
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

INDIAN MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

CASHMERE DRESSES.
Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

SILK AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 65, Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and upwards.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

MRS. LAKE. MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

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Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap ..... 3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ..... 5 in. ,, 35

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

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35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

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JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts ..... Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints ..... ,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,

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SOLE AGENTS,
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CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

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NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

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IVORY BILLIARD POOL & PYRAMID BALLS,

THE MONSOON being now almost due we recommend BILLIARD PLAYERS to provide themselves with IVORY BALLS.

The Monsoon is the only time during which it is safe to lay in a stock of these Goods without fear of their cracking, and as we have a large quantity of Seasoned and well selected BALLS in STOCK we can supply at the shortest Notice.

We have in our employ a practical EUROPEAN IVORY TURNER, and we guarantee all Balls sent out by us to be superior to any imported ones, especially as every Ball is carefully tested before it leaves our Factory.

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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, IVORY TURNERS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.
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Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be made at short notice.

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THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs. 41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 37 0
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OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 24 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	,, 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,, 26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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COME ONE! COME ALL!!!
NOVELTY THEATRE.
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MR. C. M. BALIWALLA WITH HIS FUNS
In the talismanic and fascinating Opera of
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THE AMERICAN MONARCHS
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CYCLING AND SKATING.
The Greatest Novelties of the 19th Century.

S. S. "METON HALL," ARRIVED 17TH JUNE 1887.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCKS. Chaffed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th June, 1887.

TENDERS are required for the REPAIRS of the DECK and FITTINGS of the steamer "TARPEIA." The vessel is lying off the Stone Bunder, where the damage can be inspected. Tenders to be handed in to Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE on or before NOON, to-morrow, 18th current.

HENRY CARE,
Master, s. s. "Tarpeia."
Bombay, 17th June 1887.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share Certificates numbered 2621 to 26300, standing in the name of Mrs. JULIA DE AGUIAR, have been mislaid or lost, and should same not be forthcoming or produced at this Office within 15 days from this date, duplicate Certificates will be issued by the Company.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Company, Ld.
Bombay, 18th June, 1887.

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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 269 of 1885.

MERWANJEE COWASJEE MOTISHA of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in a Bungalow No. 54, situate at Nagpada No. [illegible] without the Fort of Bombay ..... *Plaintiff.*
vs.
KHAKEE ADUT TALUBAI, widow of ISMAIL ADUT, NOORBAI, widow of ADUT MANOCK KHAN, KHAN MAHOMED KHAKEE and ABDOOLA KHAKEE of Bombay, Inhabitants, residing in a house No. 2, at Bengalpoora, Ormercarry Row, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... *Defendants.*

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 8th day of September 1885, it was ordered and decreed amongst other things that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees seven thousand, with interest thereon at the rate of ten and a-half per cent per annum from the 5th day of November 1881 till payment or realization and the taxed costs Rupees five hundred and fifty-two and annas fifteen of this suit, and it was further ordered that in default of the said Defendants paying to the Plaintiff such principal, interest and costs the Sheriff of Bombay should sell the mortgaged premises in the said Decree mentioned, that is to say—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dewelling house standing thereon, situate at Cumban Bawal Row, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1331 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 1 in the registration subdistrict of Mandvie, and bounded on the East by the house of Yesbai Lajbai, on the West by the house of Laljee Ladha, on the North by the said Cumban Bawal Row, and on the South by the Mosque of Esrail and house of Khatree Hasum Tatoo. Revenue payable to Government in respect of the said land is Rupees five annas five and pies seven only.

And whereas default has been made by the Defendants in such payment as aforesaid.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Saturday 18th day of June 1887, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Decree put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendants in the said lands and premises.

The following is the list of rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

(1) Claim of the Collector of Bombay for ground rent for the year 1885-86 ..... Rs. 5 5 7
Warrant fee ..... " 1 0 0
Rs. 6 5 7

(2) Claim of Harivallabhdas Balgovandas for Rupees twenty-two thousand and six hundred or thereabouts due under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd December 1883, and was by the said Defendants of the one part and the said Harivallabhdas Balgovandas of the other part and a Decree of the High Court of Bombay, dated 6th July 1886, made in Suit No. 852 of 1885.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

The abovementioned Plaintiff and Defendants have permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale, provided that if the plaintiff become the purchaser he shall be at liberty to set off the amount due to him under the said decree or a portion thereof against the purchase money.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 16th day of May 1887.

DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay
Messrs. BOMONJEE and HORMUSJEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAIDEN HAIR FERNS.—Seventy-five varieties, single plants or in duplicate. The largest stock in India to select from.—T. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

SURELY we never had such a run for our Kiota Tea, Breakfast and Dinner Sets as that we had yesterday. Every one liked it, many wished they had not bought theirs before.
SHROFF BROTHERS.

UP-COUNTRY PEOPLE—Pray don't delay if you do want a really Cheap Set of a very Neat Pattern in the Latest Style and Cheap for little money.
SHROFF BROTHERS.

UMBRELLAS, GENTLEMAN'S Best Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames, from Rs. 10-8. Alpaca from Rs. 6-8.
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS, a large choice, just arrived, best Twilled Silk, Natural Handles, from Rs. 8-8.
THORPE & Co.,
Outfitters, Bombay.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to CURVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, in Church Gate Street, a portion of the Ground-Floor Rooms on the Second Floor and piece of Vacant Ground. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

FOR SALE, To-day, at BENNETT'S AUCTION WALER MARE, property of Mr. BEGBIE, gone Home.

FOR SALE, TIGER CUBS, 7 to 8 weeks old, perfectly quiet. Make offers to "G. G.," care of this paper.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS—Cheap Freight required for feed and care of Young Tiger Cubs to Liverpool or London. Quote to "SHIPPER," care of this paper.

FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOL.—A LADY TEACHER REQUIRED, who has passed the 8th Standard. Apply to Miss CHAPMAN, the Lady Superintendent.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS from Winsor and Newton and Geo. Rowney and Sons; and Lecoyne's Drugs, &c., at moderate prices, at J. Brothers and Co., 49 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED, by a gentleman wishing to study French and German, a correspondent to correct and return Exercises twice or thrice a week. Apply with terms and testimonials to "PEAR," *Gazette* Office.

ICES, WINES and SPIRITS of the best quality, Ladies' Fans and Scents, Fancy Toys, Ladies, Plush Bags, Birthday Cards, etc., etc. To be had at very moderate prices, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanised Iron with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

OUR Gentlemen's Outfitting and Tailoring Departments are replete with the Latest Novelties.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, neat natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dnyan Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

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ACHEMENES, 12 distinct sorts, valued at Rs. 2-4 per doz. American double Pearl Tuberoses at 1 Annas each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 8, Rampart Row.

CHAMPAGNE.—Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium White Seal, Dry, fully equal to Dry Monopole. Rs. 32 per doz. quarts. Samples to Messes and Clubs free of charge.—VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

WHISKY.—Slater Rodger and Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whisky, Thistle Blend, Three Stars, Rs. 25 per dozen. Samples to Messes and Clubs free of charge.—VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

BRANDY.—Charles Levrir's Very Old Brandy, Three Stars, Rs. 37 per dozen. Samples to Messes and Clubs free of charge.—VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

FINEST ITALIAN VERMOUTH.—From Fromel Butler and Co., Torino, Rs. 18 per dozen. Samples on application.—VOLKART BROTHERS.

CARLOWITZ.—From Franz Scarvosy, a very superior Breakfast Wine, at Rs. 12 per doz. qts., and Rs. 14 per 2 doz. pints. Samples free of charge on application.—VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 19, Meadow Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER,—Bottled by Ind Coope and Co. Quarts per 3 dozen cases Rs. 15, Pints per 6 dozen cases Rs. 21. Special Terms to Clubs, Messes and Hotels. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Shooting Coats, Waterproof Coats, Goloshes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to V. A. LACKA & Co., No. 209, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Musjid.

DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's AGUE MIXTURE at DR. BATLIWALA, Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay, and at MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co., Chemists, Fort, Bombay, will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not abate within three days by its use? Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay.

SURGEON M. E. REPORTER, L. R. C. P., London, in charge of 19th Regt., testifies:—"I have used Batliwala's AGUE-MIXTURE in cases of Intermittent Malarious Fever, have found it very efficacious. The ingredients used in the preparation are quite harmless. Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail, 32 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearse & Co. Apply to PEARSE & Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe ..... per lb.	1 0
Mixed Pekoe ..... "	0 12
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Gunpowder ..... "	0 10
Souchong ..... "	

In 4, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 2 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER.
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Annas 2. Post free.
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BOMANJEE DOSABHOY,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of Two Landed properties at first Carpenter Street, or fourth Muzamar Pakhadi Street, Mazagon and Second Carpenter Street or Second Mazam Kolivadi Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 and 5 o'clock p.m., BOMANJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the two respective premises by order of Mr. Canjee Purbu, and on account and risk of Luxmibai, widow of Luxmanjee Nagoo and Pundarinath Luxmanjee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of August, 1886.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments, premises standing thereon, situate on the northern side of the street, formerly called First Carpenter Street, and now Fourth Mazamar Pakhadi Street, at the Mazagon without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Subdistrict of Mandvie, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 80 and 81, new Nos. 16315 and 16316, old survey Nos. 775 and 776, and new survey No. 3173, formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 56, and Ward No. 5462, and Street Nos. 13, 14, and 46 containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the eastaby a passage, on the west by a house of Adarjee Cowasjee, on the north by the vacant ground of Municipality, and on the south by the Street formerly called First Carpenter Street, and 4th Mazamar Pakhadi Street.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 o'clock p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate on the Southern side of the Street, formerly called Second Carpenter street, and now Second Mazagam Koliwadi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 51 and new No. 11307, old survey No. 229, and new survey No. 2-3239, formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 8 and now under ward No. 6949, and street Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16, containing by admeasurement ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the house of Dharina Jobbalker, on the west by a passage, on the north by the street formerly called Second Carpenter Street and now Second Mazagam Koliwadi Street, and on the South by the First Carpenter Street.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneers, on the first story of the National Bank building.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 17th June 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE-STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Edward Eggleton, Esq., consisting of measure, apparel table and dessert knives, spoons and forks, chubb's cash box, egg and cruet frames, chest-of-drawers, spectacles, leather portmenteaux, leather bag, watches, a D B C F gun by Collings and Wallis &c.

Also 1 D B C F gun, by Hollis and Sons, London, in case, belonging to the estate of J. C. Mitchell, Esq.

The effects of the late Laroo woman, consisting of copper and brass utensils, bench, chairs, sarees, gold and pearl earrings, necklaces, &c.

SALE OF Napoleon Price & Co.'s superior soap perfumery, and Johann Maria Farina's genuine Eau-de-Cologne.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

2 cases each 120 doz. old brown windsor soap.
3 " each 125 doz. violet and millefleurs nursery and toilet powder.
1 case damask rose, white rose, moss rose, spinaross and marrow oil pomade.
1 case 144 boxes best quality coal tar soap, 1 to a lb., in tin foil and printed wrappers, 1 doz. tablets in each box.
Ex s.s. Verona.
2 cases each 25 doz. Johann Maria Farina's genuine eau-de-cologne, plain label, 4 oz. bottles
1 " each 50 doz. do. do. 2 do.
1 " each 25 doz. do. do. 4 do.
second quality.

SALE OF STEEL HOOPS, IRON, ALSO CONTRACTOR'S GOODS AND PLANT, &c., &c., AT CARNAC BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order and in the Godns of Messrs. Tata Manchandra Mahadow and Co. and on account of the concerned

1,500 bundles steel hoop, 1" 20 gauge.
" 1" 19
loose iron, angle iron, T iron, iron girders, cast iron pipes, steel hammers, wire ropes, cast steel, cast iron pillars, iron gates, galvanized screws, rivets, silicated zinc paint, copper lightning conductors, iron railings, cast iron railings, mintos tiles, brass bolts, hinges, latches, and handles, tile machine, pump, iron chimney, lamps, pickaxes, shovels, iron pans, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, June 18, 1887.

NOTICES.

GEYER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, it was decided to make a further Call of Rs. 15 per Share payable into the Agra Bank, Ld., on or before the 30th instant, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 13th June 1887.

SCHOLASTIC.

A HEAD MISTRESS is required for S. Mary's School, Belgaum, immediately. She must be a Member of the Church of England, and capable of teaching up to the highest Government Standards of education. Salary, Rs. 70 a month with partly furnished house. Apply to Rev. W. WINGATE, Chaplain of Belgaum.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

REWARD RUPEES 2,500.

ON the night of the 10th instant a looking-glass valued at Rupees 35,000 was STOLEN from the house of Mr. N. M. WADIA, Parsee Bazar Street. Any person or persons giving such information as will lead to its recovery and to the detection and conviction of the Offenders will be entitled to the above reward.

DESCRIPTION OF LOOKING-GLASS.

An oval shaped glass measuring 15 by 9 inches, set in a gold frame about 3 inch wide, at the back of which is worked in enamel a view of some harbour surrounded with flowers also worked in enamel. There are two large diamonds set the top and lower at the bottom of the glass valued respectively 10 and 4 thousand Rupees. The collective weight of the diamonds set in the gold frame is about 300 carats.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th June, 1887.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in consequence of a decree passed by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or paid to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY

WHEREAS BIBI JIAOONISSA LADLI, the Begum of the late Meer Syed Alumkhan, Nawab of Boylie, has contracted to sell the Bungalow and Premises hereunder described. All persons having or claiming to have any right or title to or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, case, or otherwise, are hereby apprised of the same and are required to make their claim, if any, known to the undersigned as Solicitors for the purchasers within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

The piece of Land with the Bungalow, outhouses and all other the premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Grant Road in Bombay, which said Land contains by admeasurement 8,510 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 395, 419, 7,327, and 340 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east, partly by the property of Borah Kikabhai Shumsoodin, partly by the property occupied by the School of Industry, and partly by the property of Antonio Domingo de Souza, on the north by the Dhunjiboy and Pulloo Road; on the north by the said Grant Road; and on the south by the property of the Church Missionary Society of Africa, and which said Bungalow and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under No. 6—Dated this 15th day of June 1887.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

POLICIES ARE ISSUED
AND
CLAIMS ARE PAID
AT THE
INDIAN BRANCHES
OF THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
And every facility is afforded for the Despatch of Business.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office,
Bombay.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price 1 Re. postage extra.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].
A PERFECT TIMEKEEPER.
RUNS 28 HOURS WITH ONE WINDING.
REGULATES TO A MINUTE A MONTH.
RARELY GETS OUT OF ORDER.
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].
KEYLESS. THE WATCHMAKER, London:—"The Waterbury is guaranteed to give a maximum of results in timekeeping at a minimum of cost."
Rs. 8-8. MANCHESTER EXAMINER:—"The Waterbury is a splendid timekeeper."
MANCHESTER COURIER:—"Experience enables us to say that they are admirable timekeepers."

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].
RELIABLE. BIRMINGHAM POST:—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."
Rs. 8-8. GLASGOW HERALD:—"A good timekeeper."
GLASGOW CITIZEN:—"A good timekeeper."

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].
Unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India received daily.
ACCURATE. *Nov. 16th, 1886. Salt Dept., Vegery.*
After more than two years' experience, I have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of the Waterbury Watch. For its price it is a wonderfully good watch, and will, I feel confident, be appreciated by the Madras public, to whom it is now being introduced for the first time.
G. W. FIRTH.
Rs. 8-8. Mr. F. G., Egmore, Madras, writes to us:—"I see you are advertising the Waterbury Watch for sale at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 8-8, and I feel that I must write and tell you what I think of the Waterbury watch. I bought one about a year ago, from a Calcutta Agent, for Rs. 11-4-0, and I have used it regularly ever since. It is a most accurate timekeeper, and is still as good as new, in appearance as well as working. I have had no trouble of any kind with it, and can recommend it as an excellent timekeeper (to the minute), and a cheap and durable watch. Several friends of mine have also invested in these watches, and they all speak of it as a *packa* good article."

THE WATERBURY
North-Western Railway.
Phillour, 20th May 1887.
Rs. 8-8. "I must add that I have two Watches in my possession, one a Waterbury, and one of J. R. Russell's bought a couple of months ago. I paid Rs. 21 for it and it will not hold a candle—if I may so speak—to the Rs. 8-8 "Waterbury," either in appearance, workmanship, or keeping time.
"There is no doubt the Waterbury Watch Company have reached the acme of excellence. No better Watch could possibly be introduced at the price, which is indeed wonderful.
"A certain Firm is, I see, advertising one at Rs. 8. The Waterbury Watch is now too widely known to fear anything from such competition. I should feel ashamed under the existing circumstances to ask any commission on the sale of such low priced goods, and if your rules admitted it, I would do my best to effect sales for the mere sake of encouraging such Trade. Anyhow I will do my best to recommend the Waterbury Watch whenever I get a chance and hope soon to send you an order. Wishing the Company every success, of which they are heartily deserving.—I am, &c.
(Signed) R. P. PEARCE."

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
SELDOM GETS OUT OF ORDER. Convalescent Depôt,
Kasaulie,
Punjab.
3-12-86.
Rs. 8-8. GENTLEMEN,
Kindly send 2 Waterbury Watches, of each to the following persons . . . . .
Since I got my watch it has kept excellent time and it is the admiration of all who have seen it both for look and cheapness. If you will send me some bills I will be first happy to circulate them amongst the men of the depôt. I think it is a pity they are not more widely known because a watch like the Waterbury is a boon to soldiers in India. I regulated mine with one of Benson's 6 Guinea Levers and now it is not a second out either way with it.
I now remain,
Yours faithfully,
URBIN MILLS,
Corpl. 3rd Division Guards.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
EASILY REPAIRED. GENTLEMEN,—The other day I was shewn a watch by Babu Peary Mohun Ghosal, the private clerk of H. B. Hoderstedt, Esq., of the G. I. P. Railway. He spoke in highest terms about the watch, and said the Waterbury Watch was the best of all the so-called cheap and accurate watches of the day. So I have been persuaded to write you to send me one per return V. P. Post to the following address—
Rs. 8 8. Khoodi Ram Mistry,
E. W. MILLS,
Dhariwal,
February 13, 1887.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
CHEAP. MY DEAR SIR,
Rs. 8-8. . . . . The four Watches we have got here are going very well and give perfect satisfaction. As far as my own is concerned, it has not erred one minute since I got it. I have been in the watch repairing trade 10 years before coming out here, and I can safely say that I never came across anything so good and at so cheap a price. Please send me two more in good order by V. P. P., and oblige
Yours truly,
JOHN W. LEE.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
CHEAP. The HINDU of the 15th Nov. 1886 says:—"We are indebted to Messrs. Addison and Co., the well-known firm of Madras, for a silvernickeled cased keyless watch. From a perusal of our advertisements it will be seen that several of the English Provincial organs have borne testimony to the merits of the Waterbury Watch. The price is only Rs. 8-8, and it is guaranteed for one year. They look remarkably well, and are very cheap."
Rs. 8-8. The BANGALORE DAILY POST of the 27th Nov. says:—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents for these watches, upon which there is just now a great rush. The price, Rs. 8-8, should bring them within the reach of all, and be especially convenient as Xmas presents or prizes.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. The BANGALORE SPECTATOR of 27th November says:—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents here for these very popular watches. How they can be sold for Rs. 8-8 is a marvel. They should be especially recommendable to soldiers or for Christmas gifts and prizes.
Rs. 8-8. The CEYLON OBSERVER (the leading daily paper in Colombo), says:—"We have seen one of these watches, and we must say that it is a wonderfully cheap article, especially as the Waterbury Company undertake to keep it in repair for a year, except, of course, in cases of accident or ill-usage.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE. Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.
Rs. 8-8. The Company undertakes to pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch purchased in India since October 1st, 1886, who may be killed while a passenger by accident on any Indian Railway during 1887, the sum of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND.

THE WATERBURY
Guaranteed for One Year.
May be obtained from local agents, from
SOUNDY & Co., Limited, or at the Office of the Company, for India, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
Chains in all Patterns for the Waterbury from One Rupee four annas to Four Rupees.
Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver; and will tarnish

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... June 21st, 3h. 44'1m. p.m.
First Quarter ..... „ 28th, 2h. 54'3m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise.	Sun-Set.	High Water.		Low Water.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 18	.....	5 25	6 37	9 42m	2 51m	3 12a	
				9	3a		
Sun. 19	Second Sunday after Trinity.	6 25	6 37	10 22m	3 27m		
	High Mass at Dabool Church for the safe arrival of the Bishop of Damaun by the s. s. Nizam.			9 52a	3 59a		
Mon. 20	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	5 25	6 37	11 0m	4 2m		
	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.			10 35a	4 41a		
	English mail expected per s.s. Khedive.*						
Tu. 21	Banquet at Ganesh-khind in honour of the Queen's Jubilee.	5 25	6 38	11 37m	4 38m		
	Departure of the Eng-lish mail per s. s. Australia.			11 17a	5 22a		
Wed. 22	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 25	6 38	——	5 17m		
				0 15a	6 3a		
Thr. 23	Gujarat Oil Mills Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.	5 26	6 38	0 0m	5 58m		
	Novelty Theatre, Cycling & Skating.			0 54a	6 45a		
Fri. 24	Novelty Theatre, Cycling & Skating.	5 26	6 38	0 44m	6 40m		
				1 31a	7 30a		

* Left Aden at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, 14th instant.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatrical Company, Novelty Theatre.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Germania (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Tarpon (s), from Aden; and Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi; Zulu (barque), Mauritius; Banaoora (s), Calcutta; and Sirdhana (s), Negapatam.

FOOT-BALL.—The Byculla and Medical College teams will practice together this evening on the Cooperage at 5-15. Gentlemen wishing to join in the game are welcome.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th May 1887 was 561,138 maunds, and in money Rs. 51,298.

LOST.—A Mahomedan woman, named Janbhai, living in Samuel Street, reported to the police having on Thursday dropped somewhere in the street in which she resides four gold bangles, weighing 12 tolas, and valued at Rs. 240.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.—The Bombay and Poona Establishments of Messrs. Lund and Blockley will be closed on Thursday next, Queen's Jubilee day. At 11 a.m., the approximate equivalent of 6 a.m. in London, the University joy bells will be rung in honour of the occasion.

THE LATE DR. FONSECA.—The friends and countrymen of the late Dr. J. N. Fonseca will offer a solemn service on Monday evening next in the Dabul Church, in commemoration of the anniversary of the deceased gentleman. His family will distribute Rs. 10,000 to the two poor houses at Margaum and Mapuça, in Goa.

REPORTED THEFT.—Miss Cossorat, living at No. 56, Hornby Road, Fort, reported to the police on Thursday the theft of a lady's gold watch and gold chain, with a gold locket pendant attached, and three gold finger rings set with diamonds and rubies, of the aggregate value of Rs. 476, from her dressing table. A servant is in the custody of the police on suspicion.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The side wall of a four-storied house, situated in Cowasjee Patel Tank Road (No. 57), fell in at about 10 o'clock on Thursday night. Several people were in the house at the time, but none were injured.—An unoccupied house belonging to Cassiba Suddoo, situated at Wari Bunder, also fell in at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The damage is estimated at Rs. 100.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Gungadhr Anundrao, living at Naigaum, reported to the police yesterday that his house had been entered by some person or persons during the night previous, and sundry gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 562-4, had been stolen from the premises.—Rowjee Ittoba, also living in the same locality, reported to the police on Thursday that his house had been entered during Wednesday night by some person, and two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 60, was removed from under which she was lying asleep.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.—The sixty-first annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 26th of April 1887, and the following results for the year ended 15th November 1886 were reported:—2,593 new proposals for Life Assurances were submitted in the year for £1,357,944; 2,293 proposals were accepted, assuring £1,178,369; the total existing assurances in force at 15th November 1886 amounted to £20,467,345; of which £1,469,744 was re-assured with other offices. The claims by death or matured endowments which arose during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to £904,757; the accumulated fund at same date amounted to £6,696,425, being an increase during the year of £103,451.

AN UNGRATEFUL SIRCAR'S SERVENT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hamilton convicted Mhalakna, a peon lately employed in the Tanna Department of the Municipality, on the charge of housebreaking with theft of Rs. 321 preferred by Superintendent MacDermott. The facts of the case have appeared; and in an examination by the Magistrate the accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and narrated the circumstances attending the commission of the theft. The prisoner explained that he had been disturbed while at the safe, and that was the reason why he had left Rs. 300 in notes, and had only taken Rs. 60. In passing a sentence of one year's hard labour in the House of Correction, his Worship said to the prisoner, *Sircar tumku acha rakta, and tum Sircar ku chort kartha.* (Government employs and pays you well, and then you rob them.)

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY yesterday morning delivered his decision with regard to Stephen Howard's application for a summons against the newspaper *Advocate of India* on three charges of defamation.

The applicant appeared in person and further addressed the Court at some length from a carefully prepared statement.

His Worship in giving his decision said he had heard Mr. Howard on three occasions at great length in support of his information, and was asked by the applicant to issue process for defamation against the *Advocate of India* for reproducing of what was alleged to be a mutilated extract from the *Poona Observer*, when the latter paper itself had not been prosecuted by Mr. Howard for publishing a defamatory paragraph. The applicant now, after the lapse of nine-and-a-half months from the date of Col. LaTouche's order referring him on his first application in Poona to another Court, sought to revive in Bombay the proceedings he then wished to institute in August 1886. His Worship was not satisfied with the explanation of his delay in proceeding with the matter by his stating that he (Mr. Howard) was ill and not able to undertake the necessary expense and trouble. The alleged defamatory paragraph published in the *Advocate of India* purported to be an extract from the *Poona Observer*, and complained of because the applicant alleged the extract was mutilated by the editor suppressing the prefix of "Mr." to his name, and omitting to state the fact mentioned in the original, that the "accused had been admitted to bail." Until the *Poona Observer* was convicted of defamation in respect to the para., his Worship was clearly of opinion that no charge could reasonably be brought against the Bombay newspaper; and for the reasons assigned, he had no hesitation in dismissing the complaint.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Council of the above Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the Association rooms, when the desirability of making a suitable representation to Government on the draft Municipal Bill was considered. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a draft memorial. The second subject considered was what steps should be taken in view of the arrival in the early part of the next month of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission for the purpose of inquiring into departmental affairs. The Council seemed generally to be of opinion that the inquiry being confined to European officials, it was not possible to make any adequate representation from the native point of view, but that it was desirable to collect as much information on the subject from independent sources as possible, with a view to make further representation to Government. A letter received from the committee appointed to report on the expansion of the City of Bombay was placed before the Council. A committee was appointed to carefully discuss the various questions, and to prepare a draft reply to be submitted to the Council for approval. It was also unanimously resolved to send a telegram to the Secretary of State congratulating her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of her Jubilee.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8.

A PLEA OF JURISDICTION.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Farran delivered judgment in the case of Dhunjeesha Nusserwanjee *vs.* A Brownlow Fforde. Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Pearce, for the defendant.

His Lordship said that the plaintiff, a contractor, claimed to recover from the defendant, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Surat, the sum of Rs. 8,006 with interest, alleged to be due under a bond dated 19th December 1885. The execution of the bond by the defendant was admitted. It provided for the payment by the defendant of monthly instalments of Rs. 132 for three years commencing from the 1st January 1885, and for the payment of the balance (namely Rs. 4,400) on the expiration of that period; and it contained a proviso as follows:—"In default of payment of instalmeut, the whole amount to be paid." It was alleged that default had been made by the defendant within the meaning of the proviso, and that the whole amount payable under the terms of the bond was now due. The defendant, who was not a resident of Bombay, had pleaded to the jurisdiction of the Court and an issue had accordingly been raised as to whether the Court had jurisdiction to try the suit. As the defendant did not dwell, or carry on business, or personally work for gain within the local limits of the High Court's Original jurisdiction, and as no leave to file the suit had been obtained, it must be shown, his Lordship remarked, that in order to found the Court's jurisdiction, that the cause of action had arisen within those local limits. It was now settled by authoritative rulings of this Court and of the High Court of Calcutta that, in the case of an action on a contract, the cause of action, within the meaning of clause 12 of the Letters Patent, means the whole cause of action and consists of the making of the contract and of its breach in the place where it ought to be performed. To give jurisdiction to the High Court, the plaintiff must show that the contract was made in Bombay, that Bombay was the place in which the contract was to be performed, and that its breach there took place. None of the Courts had doubted that the breach of a contract occurring in the place where its performance had been stipulated for constituted part of the cause of action. The question had rather been whether such breach did not constitute the cause of action or the whole cause of action within the meaning of clause 12 of the Letters Patent. His Lordship had therefore to determine where the contract evidence by the instrument of 19th December 1885 ought to have been performed by the defendant. It was admittedly executed by him in Bombay, where it was in fact dated, but it contained no stipulation as to where the several instalments, including the final balance, were to be paid. No doubt as a general proposition it was true that, in the absence of special circumstances or contrary indications, the place where a contract is made is *prima facie* the place where its performance is due. In the present case, however, but little weight could be attached to the making of the contract in Bombay, for in it the defendant was described as of Surat, and the description appended to the signature of the defendant was Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Surat. Besides, when the contract was made on temporary leave for a few days only in Bombay, and the plaintiff's principal place of residence was at Surat. It would be a fair inference to draw from these facts and from the wording of the instrument that the parties intended that the payments under it should be made at Surat. In the absence of a stipulation in the contract itself, the intention of the parties to it must guide the Court in determining the place of its performance. Payments of instalments under the bond were made by cheques drawn by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff on Watson and Company of Bombay. These cheques, eight in number, were, the defendant said, either posted or sent by hand, when the defendant was in Surat, to the plaintiff in Surat; and, the plaintiff said, were sent to him wherever he happened to be for the time being. He is a contractor, and his business took him to various places, Nasik, Sattara, &c. The defendant's statement on this point, which was not cross-examined to, his Lordship considered to be substantially correct, though possibly one or two cheques might, at the request of the plaintiff, have been sent elsewhere. Payment by cheque is a conditional payment of the money due, the condition being that the debt revives if the security is not realised. This doctrine is applicable to any species of negotiable security as to a cheque payable on demand as to a running bill or a promissory note payable to order or bearer, whether it be the note of a country bank which circulates as money or the note of the debtor or any other person. Coupling the letter of the plaintiff to which his Lordship referred with the other circumstances of the case, and bearing in mind the description of the locality to the contract set forth in it, his Lordship should have come to the conclusion if no oral evidence had been given that the intention of the parties was that the moneys were to be paid at Surat. Notwithstanding the plaintiff's allegation that he lived for the most part in Bombay, his Lordship considered that his residence was properly described as being at Surat, where he occupied a house of his own and possessed four or five other houses. In the bond sued upon he was described as of Surat. The letters he wrote to the defendant were dated from Surat. His wife, when ill, was taken back to Surat from Bombay and died there; and in his plaint he described himself as temporarily residing in a house in Bombay. The only connection which the plaintiff had in fact with Bombay was that his business no doubt took him to Bombay as it did elsewhere, and that he had a son, Ardasir, a medical student, who rents three rooms near the J. J. Hospital at Rs. 14 per mensem, in which he lived. The plaintiff, his Lordship supposed, supplied his son with funds to pay for that and he put up in them when he came to Bombay as did the other members of his family when they came. The answer of the plaintiff that he kept a house in Bombay and lived for the most part there was decidedly misleading. Turning to the oral evidence, it would be found that the plaintiff alleged that the written agreement was supplemented by an oral stipulation that payment of the instalments was to be made in Bombay. The defendant, on the other hand, alleged that such payments were to be made in Surat. On the whole, his Lordship was inclined to believe the defendant's statement upon this point in preference to that of the plaintiff. His Lordship certainly did not think that an arrangement of the kind was come to that the money was to be paid in Bombay. The plaintiff had no agent here to receive the instalments in cheques for them. He had no place of business here, and unless when he was actually in Bombay, it would have been inconvenient for him to receive the money on the cheques here. This was manifest from the fact that, with perhaps one or two exceptions, he never cashed the cheques himself, but endorsed them over to some third party for cash. Why then did he stipulate that he should be paid in Bombay? To the defendant it did not particularly matter where he paid, as he always sent the instalments by cheque, and usually through the post. The plaintiff, as to the arrangement for payment in Bombay was not corroborated. His son gave no evidence to that point. He was not a material witness. His account of his place of business his Lordship had already commented on. He contradicted himself or altered his answers in two material particulars, and interested as he was, his Lordship did not consider his evidence reliable. The manner in which he brought the attesting witness, Shapurjee, in and off the stage to get rid of his evidence was not, his Lordship thought, at all credible. Shapurjee procured the stamp paper for the bond and evidently had a considerable interest in the matter. The terms of para. one of the plaint, moreover, did not point to any such expressive stipulation as the plaintiff now asserted. His Lordship said he must hold that no such stipulation as the plaintiff deposed to had been proved. The defendant's account was more probable. It was in fact likely. His Lordship should accept it more readily if his memory about the other details of the transaction had not been so hazy. He was of course interested. Shapurjee corroborated him, but the circumstances under which he received payment from the defendant after he had filed his petition in insolvency were open to suspicion; and his Lordship entertained much doubt whether he or the plaintiff and his son was speaking the truth as to the place from which the plaintiff came to Hamilton's Hotel where the bond was executed. On the whole, however, his Lordship thought that the defendant's account was substantially correct. So thinking, his Lordship must hold that it was the expressed intention of the parties to the contract that payments under it should be made at Surat, where in fact, with possibly one or two exceptions, they were made. The result would be the same if his Lordship were to hold that the rule applied under which the debtor is obliged to seek out his creditor and pay him. There was no evidence that the plaintiff was in Bombay when the unpaid instalments fell due, and his letters were demands to remit to him on the company in Surat. His Lordship decided the first issue in the negative and in favour of the defendant; and taking no evidence on the remaining issues, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of import and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1887-88:—

In the month of April, 1887.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	21,54,664	1,03,85,576	1,25,40,240
Exports	55,460	2,66,391	3,21,841
Net Imports.....	20,99,214	1,01,19,185	1,22,18,399

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1887-88:—

In the month of April, 1887.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	13,56,717	48,25,018	61,81,765
Coined & Examined...	10,94,438	45,30,018	56,24,476
To the end of the month of April, 1887. (Progressive.)			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·593
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	69
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted =10 ...	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.) ...	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	73·7
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	804
Fall of Rain	1·76
Total fall during month	10·58
„ year	19·99
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 16th instant:—

A NEW ILLUMINANT.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 7th June, stating that there has lately been introduced in England a novel method of illuminating large spaces by burning crude petroleum in conjunction with compressed air; that it has great illuminating power, and is especially valuable in open-air lighting; he states that one has been offered to him to experiment with, and that it might turn out to be useful for lighting up a ship while loading at night, or for night work generally. He asks permission to experiment as to its capabilities, and he states that the cost will probably be less than Rs. 50; he further states that the cost to buy the installation out and out would be 285 or so.

Resolution.—A sum not exceeding Rs. 50 may be expended as proposed. The Engineer should be asked to intimate the time and place of experiment so as to give the Trustees an opportunity of seeing it should they choose to do so.

THE SANTA CRUZ PROPERTY.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 1st June, stating that as the Health Department of the Municipality has required the removal of the jowlee structures on the Santa Cruz property, there is now no necessity for erecting the latrine sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 214, dated 3rd May. He states that the latrine can be used at Sascon Dock, as it is of the proper size.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd June, to the same effect.

Resolution.—It should be pointed out to the Municipal Health Officer that in his No. 32699 of 28th March last he agreed to the use of the Santa Cruz land for bullock stables to be made of mats on posts, on condition that this land should be kept clean, and that the hay depots which had been allowed on the land should be removed; that the Trustees have sanctioned the construction of a latrine as required by the Health Officer in his No. 666 of 6th April and No. 4049 of 17th May last, and the storage of hay has been prohibited, but that it now seems that the Health Officer no longer required the removal of the jowlee structures at the Santa Cruz property, and that the occupants have moved to other similar structures, some on the Elphinstone Estate and some elsewhere in the town. The Health Officer should be asked to be so good as to inform the Trustees why he has not allowed the arrangement agreed to by him in his No. 32699 abovementioned to be carried out. Pending a reply the latrine should not be provided.

THE PEREE RECLAMATION.

Submitted petition from certain grass dealers at Frere Reclamation and Frere Bunder, dated 1st November 1886. They ask—(1) that unmetalled road be made along the newly-reclaimed land to the east of the Frere Reclamation canals; (2) that they be allowed to put up half-stacks on the jetty between the two canals at Frere Reclamation, as they state their space is too narrow for full sized stacks; (3) that an additional water pipe and tank be provided at Frere Reclamation, (4) that a gully not 10 feet wide be allowed between stacks. They state—(5) that they are called upon to remove their stack of hay from one part of the Reclamation to another, and that in measuring the land they occupy the longer and broader sides of the stacks are only measured; (6) that they are not allowed to deposit hay on the wharf at Mody Bay for 5 days free of rent. Submitted report by Traffic Manager, dated 9th November 1886. Submitted minute by Chairman, dated 4th May 1887, concurred in by Trustees to whom papers have been circulated. It recommends:—(1) that the road at the end of Frere Reclamation estimated by the Engineer to cost Rs. 1,813, be sanctioned; (2) that half stacks be allowed on either side of the road running down the centre of jetty between the 2 "canals" at Frere Reclamation; (3) that a site for another water pipe and a trough be given at a nominal rent but subject to resumption at six months' notice; (4) that a gully not less than 10 feet wide be allowed if necessary if the grass dealers require more than the three feet now allowed they should take it up at the usual rate of rent; (5) that no notice requires to be taken of the removal complained of: as explained by the Traffic Manager it was rendered necessary by the proximity of the Reclamation ground to huts belonging to certain private individuals. They should also be informed that their statement regarding the method of measuring the land occupied by hay stacks is, as explained by the Traffic Manager, incorrect; (6) that the grass-dealers should be informed that in consequence of the Railway from the new dock works interfering so much with the area available for stacking of hay it is desirable in the interests of the hay-dealers themselves to prevent the small wharf space from being blocked up with hay, but that the ordinary practice will be resumed whenever the Railway line is removed. Submitted Government Resolution (Railway) No. 2442, dated 5th November 1886, communicating to the Trustees the approval of the Government of India to certain proposals made regarding Bombay; that the Government retain possession of the land to the north of Clerk Basin and continue to lease it to the Trust on existing terms; (3) that Clerk Basin be deepened at the joint expense estimated at Rs. 13,000 by the G. I. P. Railway Company and the Trust; (4) that the Railway Company shall refund to the Port Trust the share of the cost contributed by it should the land on the north of the Basin be hereafter required for the Railway Company's purposes the refund will only be made if the land is resumed within a moderately short period of time, say, 5 years. Submitted minute from the Engineer, dated 6th April 1887, with plan showing the existing apportionment of the Government land at Clerk Bunder between the Railway Company and the Trust. Submitted minute by Chairman, dated 6th May 1887, concurred in by Trustees to whom papers have been circulated. He recommends that Government be informed that the Trustees' application with regard to deepening Clerk Basin was made under a wrong impression as to what the dealers desired, and that as there are reasons why no considerable sum should be expended upon the deepening of Clerk Basin the Trustees do not propose to take further action in the matter that Government should be asked to allow the Trustees to remain in occupation of the same area as at present, and on the same terms as hitherto, the G. I. P. Railway obtaining possession of all the land shown upon the Government plan, the Trustees exit from the Bunder would be most seriously interfered with.

With regards to the Coal Merchants' petition the Chairman is of opinion that the works already sanctioned or recommended, viz.; metalling and draining the road from the G. I. P. Railway shedding road Rs. 1,813 should suffice for the present, that the site for a water pipe and tank, recommended to be given at a nominal rent in his minute of 4th instant, should suffice, that additional sheds need not be supplied, that any improvement in the basins and approaches should be on the lines laid down by the Engineer, but that the time has not arrived for actually commencing the work at Frere Reclamation estimated to cost Rs. 1,21,200.

Resolution.—The recommendations contained in the Chairman's minutes of 4th and 6th May are approved, and action should be taken accordingly.

THE NEW HOPPER DREDGER.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 27th May, forwarding extract from letter from Trustees' London Agent reporting on certain improvements in the design of the Hopper Dredger, being built by Messrs. Symons and Co., suggested in papers forwarded to him by Trustees' Engineer, and stating that the advantage of them is so evident that he did not hesitate to direct them to be proceeded with as the work was advancing so rapidly, that time would not admit of his referring the matter to Bombay for instruction. He reports that the additional cost involved is as follows:—Extra steel shafting and gearing, £543; separate circulating pump and connections, £110; auxiliary boiler and fittings and Weir's hydrometers, £175; additional for making two space propellers of steel with separate bosses and with two spare steel blades for each, £74; steam receiver over boilers, £70;—total £972; agreed at £950; extra for Fox's corrugated steel furnaces, £122; total £1,072.

Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution 303—The extra expenditure is sanctioned.

THE APOLLO BASIN.

Submitted memo. by the Chairman, dated 15th January, calling upon the Engineer to furnish an estimate of the cost of filling in the Apollo Basin and the subsidiary works in connection therewith. Submitted report by the Engineer, dated 26th April 1887, and estimates for filling in the basin, building sea wall and making necessary roads—total Rs. 1,28,872. Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 6th May, recommending that the work be postponed until it is quite settled that the Saluting Battery will soon be removed.

Read minutes by Trustees to whom papers were circulated.

Resolution.—The estimate is sanctioned and the work should be taken in hand as soon as practicable.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., dated 8th June, intimating that they have applied to the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, to have the s. s. "Lord Charlemont" brought into dock to discharge her cargo which consists principally of 4-ton pipes, and that they have been informed in reply that the steamer cannot come into dock, because she requires to discharge her pipes into boats, and that by occupying a berth worth at least Rs. 1,000 per month she would discharge on to or load from the quay, she would deprive the dock of revenue. They enquire whether the Dock Superintendent's answer is upheld by the Trust, and if so they inquire on what terms and conditions the steamer will be allowed to come into dock.

Read letter from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. to the Dock Superintendent, dated 8th June. Read letter from the Dock Superintendent to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., dated 8th June. Read letter, dated 8th June, addressed by Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co. to the Dock Superintendent stating that the pipes ex "Lord Charlemont" must under charter party be delivered into barges, and stating that they will refuse to take delivery of the pipes if they are landed on the quay, and that they will not be responsible for blocking the dock roads. The Acting Port Officer and the Dock Superintendent were present while this subject was being discussed. Captain Bean stated that he did not consider it safe at present to allow vessels to be double banked in Prince's Dock. Captain Russel stated that there were at present three vessels occupying outside berths, and in answer to an inquiry he stated that they had sustained no damage.

It was proposed by the Chairman that Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. be informed that the Trustees regret that they are unable assperceni to take the "Lord Charlemont" into dock, but that the vessel may take her turn for an offside berth when such is, in the opinion of the Port Officer, available, but on the understanding that the pipes are discharged overside into boats, and that Messrs. Graham and Co. undertake to pay the charges on them.

It was proposed by Captain Hext that the following addition be made to the Chairman's proposal:—That at present three ships in addition to those for which quay space is available be allowed in the dock to discharge overside cargo, but that this is not to preclude a larger number being so entertained, provided the Port Officer thinks it advisable.

The Chairman's proposal with Captain Hext's added to it was first put and was carried, and it was thereafter carried on being put as a substantive motion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 1,730-12 was collected on behalf of Municipality for toll on carts at Mahim and Sion between 2nd and 31st May.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th June 1887.	For week ending 8th June 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	25	13
„ „ out of „ ...	23	29
„ transported	23	25
„ attended to	2	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 7th June 1887.	For week ending 7th June 1886.
Vessels entered..... ...	18	15
„ left. ...	13	19
„ remaining in dock ...	20	14

SIR MADHAVRAO ON EXAGGERATED EXPECTATIONS.

SIR MADHAVRAO, writing to the *Madras Times* under the *nom-de-plume* of "Native thinker," gives the following samples of exaggerated or over sanguine expectations:—

(1). That the Brahmin community will give up child marriages, and substitute a consensual system of marriages.

(2). That if a young man attains the Degree of B.A., he will get an appointment of one hundred rupees per mensem.

(3). That a system of Technical Education will enable India to beat European nations in arts and manufactures, and to abolish poverty.

(4). That the introduction of a system of representative government will enable India to secure far better government and far greater prosperity.

(5). That Native Volunteering will insure India against foreign invasion.

(6). That the lectures of European Professors of Agriculture will grootly increase the agricultural products of India.

(7). That the preachings of Christian Missionaries will eventually make India Christian.

(8). That the study of the Logic of Mill and Bain will eradicate from the student's mind belief in Astrology and in omens.

(9). That the more passing of a University examination will make a man sensible and thoughtful.

(10). That any amount of liberality exercised towards individual Mahomedens will make the Mahomedan community contented.

(11). That the remunerations and rewards dealt out by Government will greatly facilitate the recruiting of the Native Army.

(12). That Russia will be bound by treaties and engagements, or considerations of right, justice and humanity.

(13). That a Governor will really become popular with an empty Treasury.

(14). That the Princes and people of India will cheerfully contribute to the Imperial Institute in London.

(15). That India will greatly diminish her imports of gold.

(16). That the students of the Engineering Colige will find private employment.

(17). That the exploration of ancient Sanscrit works will yield any new scientific facts.

(18). That the English way of teaching Arthmetic to Natives will make them as ready reckoners as the old Native way employed in pyal schools.

(19). That the Native Christians will carry out social reforms more readily or effectually than the Hindus.

(20). That Native vernacular newspapers will voluntarily abstain from abusing the liberty of the Press.

HINDUS AND THEIR GREAT MEN.

A NATIVE gentleman writes to the *Indian Daily News* about the apparent neglect of Hindus of the memory of a distingushed countryman of theirs. He says:—

"It is more than two years ago that a meeting in honour of the late Hon'ble Kristo Dass Pal was held in the Town Hall, under the presidency of the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, wherein it was decided to perpetuate the memory of that illustrious deceased gentleman by establishing an eye infirmary in his name. But what is the result? Only a very small sum, quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the monument, has been realised up to this date. Shame to the Hindus patriots for showing such apathy towards an object calculated not only to prove beneficial to the people at large, but to cherish in a suitable way the memory of one who fought so much for his country, and even sacrificed his life for the good of it. But why are they so illiberal in the case of one who was in fact their recognised leader and paramount authority in every movement connected with the cause of the country? Many now in affluent positions owe their advancement in a great degree to the efforts of the honourable deceased. They owe to him a debt of gratitude. It is a shame to them that they have subscribed to the memory of their benefactor sums quite unworthy even of ordinary clerks or sircars in public and private offices."

BENGAL.

NAVIGATING WITHOUT SIDE-LIGHTS.—On the 11th instant, Mr. Hume, Government Prosecutor at Calcutta, applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a summons against Captain Nicolls, commander of the B. S. Branda, for having, on certain days within the months of April and May, while on the high seas on a voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, disobeyed and infringed article 6 of the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, made under the provisions of the English Merchant Shipping Act, by sailing the said vessel, without side-lights from sunset to sunrise, and thereby been guilty of a misdemeanour punishable under Part IX. section 518, clause 1, of the said statute. Mr. Hume stated that the offence having been commited on the high seas, Act 1 of 1859, Indian Merchant Shipping Act, was not applicable, but that the offence clearly came under the English Merchant Shipping Act. His Worship, having looked into the law was satisfied that accused was amenable under the Act quoted by Mr. Hume, whom he desired to put some of the specific dates on which the offence was alleged to have been committed with the application, as also to obtain the log-book of the vessel by an application to Captain Stiffe, Port Officer, after which his Worship would sign the application.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

A MOTHER'S RIGHT TO THE CUSTODY OF HER CHILD.—On Friday morning, Mr. Casperz appeared on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Harrington, before the chief Justice of the Criminal Rivisional Court, to show cause against notice recently served on his client in connection with the custody of Mrs. Wade's child, and informed the Court that Mr. Harrington had no objection to give up the child, but he did not consider the mother a fit and proper person to have the custody of the child. No application had been made by the lady through proper channel, and what she had stated in her petition in regard to this was entirely false. The child had been some years in the school, and his client was only anxious to do the best for her. His Lordship remarked that, as a matter of fact, any hostile proceedings that might be taken would result in injury to the child, but if Mrs. Wade insisted on having the assistance of the Court, she must have a rule. Mrs. Wade informed the Court that her husband was in Rangoon, and it was her intention to take the child with her on rejoining him there. She had not seen the child for a very long time, and when she had applied for permission to do so, she had been refused by Mr. Harrington. The Advocate-General here remarked that as there was no objection raised by Mr. Harrington, the child might be given up. Mr. Casperz said he was informed by the Revd Mr. harrington, who was in Court, that there was a regular visiting day (the last Saturday in each month) on which parents and guardians could gain access to the children, but the petitioner had not presented herself on the proper day. His Lordship said his reason for having issued the notice was to see whether anything could be done, so that the child might not be injured. He had no doubt Mr. Harrington would make the necessary arrangements for an interview, and if the mother presented herself on the last Saturday in the current month, she would probably be successful; if not, she could apply again to the Court. Mr. Harrington was doubtless trying to do his best in the interests of the child; but if the mother still wanted the assistance of the Court, she should apply for the ordinary rule on the Original Jurisdiction.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL'S INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

ON Thursday evening, at the premises of the Bai Sakurbai Hospital, Parell, Mr. J. H. Steel, Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, delivered his second introductory address to the students on the work of the past and the prospects of the current year. Some members of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were also present. The address embraced a variety of topics, and was listened to throughout with much interest.

Mr. Steel said:—Gentlemen,—For the second time I meet you to open a new year of work, to welcome those who are newly entering upon the subject of veterinary studies, and to point out how you are to gain admission into a noble profession, and what you will have to do when your scholastic term is completed, and you launch upon the troubled sea of professional life. It is fashionable to ask in the present day what is the value of an annual introductory lecture, why shorten the already too limited period of medical studies even by a day, and why year after year reiterate to students advice which must by this time with our numerous schools and our wide publication of lectures be well known or easily accessible. I contend, gentlemen, that the moral effect of these lectures is good, it is well to bring practitioners, even for only an hour, back to their *alma mater* to the old familiar benches, and among the ardour of students undiminished by hard struggle with the world and with disease, it also is well that the student should on joining his college see something of the veterans who have passed through the work to which he is about to devote himself, and should feel that he has their sympathy to sustain him in his efforts even though on these occasions the words of the lecturer may soon be forgotten, the germ of them often falls on good soil, and I feel assured exercises an influence of a beneficial character on the after life of the student. The Bombay Veterinary College is so young an institution that it has no traditions to fall back on, no experienced graduates to occupy the front row at the opening ceremony and welcome new arrivals, no long list of distinguished alumni for the lecturer to speak of with pride, and by mention of whose names he may fire the enthusiasm of his hearers, but, gentlemen, we in common with other schools can think of the present and the future, so to these I must confine myself to-day. Of this we may rest assured that the young Bombay Veterinary College has the eyes of the professional world upon it, watching with eager interest its progress and its welfare. Europe looks to the first Veterinary College in Asia for practitioners and professional workers who will throw a light on the prevalent diseases of Oriental diseases and perform the important work of lessoning the prevalence of communicable diseases of animals, and their diffusion from Asia along the lines of trade and war, such is the work we have to do for the world of science and for the welfare of the world in general something has been done in this direction by the European graduates who for many years past have been imported into this country for service in the army, but the experience of many years shows that there are Indian diseases yet to be scientifically recognised, and problems in connection with well known diseases yet to be solved in this country by workers who shall go through the length and breadth of the land, enquiring into the causes of this immense loss of animal life which occurs year after year, a task which will fall to the lot of the graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College. Cattle diseases in this country often terribly hamper agriculture through fatalities in plough cattle, deprive poor people of their most valuable sustenance in the form of milk and give rise to serious disorder of their valuable animals and even of mankind, the repression of these disorders demands urgently careful attention of an enlightened Government and doubtless will receive it in a more practical from than hitherto when educational practitioners become available for the necessary duties of detection, instruction in prevention and curative measures, and collection of accurate statistics. It will be of interest to you to learn that during the past year outbreaks of disease of a contagious nature among cattle have been reported from very many of the districts of this presidency and from several of the native States. The Bombay Government has been exerting itself with a view to obtaining accurate information on the subjects and has utilised the services of two Parsee gentlemen in performance of this duty. Amongst the contagious disorders to be dealt with in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

THE recent increased firmness in money in London is evidently not attributable to the Bank of England, the return of which for the week gives an increase of 1 per cent. in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, which now stands at 48 per cent. Stock Exchange quotations show little alteration, the only movement advised yesterday being an advance of ⅛ in Rupee Paper, Consols standing at 101⅛, and French Rentes in Paris at 108¾.

In General Produce, Linseed in London yesterday was reported quiet with a partial decline of 3d. per quarter. Poppy Seed was partially 3d. higher. Coffee continues dull and has further declined 1s. per cwt. to 109s. for Mid-Plantation.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady, Surats it is said being firm, although the estimated sales were only 1,000 out of the 10,000 bales for the day. Ready quotations remain unchanged, but Americans to arrive are 1-64d. to 1-32d. dearer all round. From New York ready Mid-Uplands continue to be quoted at 11¼ cents, but August Futures come 9 and October 8 points lower.

Locally the position of the Cotton market remain unchanged. Exporters hold aloof, and with the exception of about 300 bales Good Westerns for July delivery which are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 186½ to Rs. 187 no business has transpired. The Mills also appear to have supplied their wants for the time being, and continue out of the market.

WHEAT has been more depressed again to-day, both European firms and native dealers having been willing sellers at a further reduction of ¼ to 1 anna per cwt. in Soft qualities without bringing out buyers. Hard Wheats as yet have not shared fully in the decline, but shippers are not buying, and prices cannot long be supported in the absence of demand. We quote :—

Fine Peasy	Rs. 4-7-6 to	Rs.	4-8
No. 1 do.	„ 4-6	„	4-7
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-5	„	4-5-6
Red do.	„ 4-2	„	4-2-6
Hard Yellow	„ 4-8	„	4-10
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-5		
Hard Red	„ 4-1		

SEEDS remain unchanged in value with only a very small business passing.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	2,266 bales.
Wheat	44,144 cwt.
Linseed	6,010 „
Rapeseed	9,895 „

FREIGHTS are dull at unaltered rates. The speculators are still able to keep quotations for June loading up to the former level of £1-5 to £1-6-3, but the inquiry is slack, and no engagements are being made for July.

EXCHANGE has ruled quiet with if anything a rather easier tendency. Of ready Credits the Banks are very willing buyers at 1s. 5d., and for after this mail 1s. 4 31-32d. could be done. For delivery up to the end of the year Bank Telegraphic is still available at 1s. 4¾d., but buyers do not seem to be attracted by the rate. Closing ready quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 13-16d.27-32 per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-8d. „
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s. 5d. „
France 3 months' sight.	1-79½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unchanged at Rs. 97⅜ for Fours and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The tone of the market is steady, but the amount of business doing is small. Bank of Bombay are up to Rs. 772½. In Spinning Mills Alliance have improved to Rs. 540, but Khatao Muckonjee are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 750, Manockjee Petits have receded to Rs. 1,175, Luckmidass Khimjee to Rs. 780 and Prince of Wales to Rs. 60.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SPILSBURY—June 17, at Marine Lines, Violet, infant daughter of Capt. E. C. Spilsbury, R. E., aged 7 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FITCH—June 12, at "Athenæum Lodge," Mussoorie, the wife of T. W. Fitch, of a daughter.

KINLOCH—June 9, at Thandiani, Hazara, the wife of Colonel Kinloch, King's Royal Rifles, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEYTS—June 7, at Mussoorie, George Strachan, the infant son of G. F. Beyts, Resident Engineer, E. I. Rly, Aligarh, and of Mary his wife, aged 5 months.

BURTON—June 12, at her residence, Broadway, Madras, "Priscilla," widow of the late Mr. Chas Burton, aged 60 years, 7 months and 22 days. Deeply and sincerely regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1887.

THERE have been wild rumours about Afghan affairs in that field so prolific of rumour, the Lahore bazaar, and the Lahore paper has given them all the semblance of truth that printers' ink can give to the gossip of the street. But Lahore seems once more to have learnt too much. Simla keeps its counsels fairly well, and by no means thinks it its business to keep the world supplied with all that it knows about what is going on upon the frontier and beyond. But our correspondent satisfies us this morning as to how much or how little these renewed stories of projects for a hurried completion of the Kandahar railway, and of preparations for the providing supplies for an army operating beyond the frontier, are worth. People at Simla knew nothing of these projects. They have an explanation of one part of the Lahore rumour in the forward movement of small bodies of troops who are protecting the survey parties. Of these movements we had information three weeks ago, and there was no mystery about them. That the railway will soon be carried beyond the Kwajah Amran mountains every body believes, but there is not enough in that, or in the certainty of an ultimate completion of the line to Kandahar, to make a sensational telegram. As to the reproach which the Ameer is said in full durbar to have thrown at his English allies, this is more than likely to be the version which after many months has found its way into India of a phrase or two which Abdul Rahman uttered by way of inquiry into the results of the Boundary Commission when Sir Joseph Ridgeway passed through Cabul last year. They may have been in the bluff King Hal style which is characteristic of the Ameer, but he was too shrewd then, as he is now, to break with his allies while his declared foes were hovering upon his frontiers. This reproachful speech is sensational enough, but we suspect that the report of it comes many months behind time, and that it woefully distorts the Ameer's compliments to his guests.

No one can impugn the public spirit of the citizens of Bombay, when even a private member of the Corporation pays out of his own pocket for legal opinions which are intended to guard against the encroachments of the minions of the Government who may be, for anything he can tell, engaged in nefariously plotting the destruction of the Municipal liberties. A few months ago, while there was some suspicion in the minds of one or two of the members that the Resolution of Government complaining of an Act which is now admitted to have been a "mistake," was drawn up by the Assistant Commissioner and sent over to the Secretariat for signature and publication in the *Government Gazette*, Captain Selby paid the fees of two barristers-at-law. One of these propounded that, according to the Municipal Act, the Corporation had a right to call for the draft of that resolution if it were in the Commissioner's archives and was written on Municipal paper, and not upon paper which he had bought with his own money ; while the other cited chapter and verse to prove that the Municipal Act gave no power to compel the Assistant Commissioner to show his hand, if he had anything in it which he believed it would be for the public interest to keep to himself. The gallant Captain was therefore in the position of a man who, having paid his money to the two lawyers, could take his choice as to which of the two conflicting opinions he might elect to prefer. Since then the draft of the Municipal Bill, which is undergoing a long period of incubation calculated to prepare it for the Legislative discussion, which must precede its being passed into law in supersession of the existing Municipal Act, has been published, and it has again been made the subject of a legal opinion, asked for this time anonymously. We referred to the draft in these columns at the time it was reissued in its amended form, and registered our thanks for the fact that it was a decided improvement on the rough draft which had been published a year before. That rough draft set forth a very revolutionary scheme which involved sweeping constitutional changes in the Municipal constitution, under which the Town Council would be abolished and its place occupied by a number of sub-committees acting independently of each other in carrying out, under the chairmanship of the Municipal Commissioner, the administrative work in all its details, which has been rightly placed hitherto in the hands of the men whose whole time and attention is given up to it. Such a scheme could only have been successful if the members of the Corporation could spare time to acquire minute personal knowledge of such subjects as assessment, road making, sanitation, building, preparing forms of tenders, allotting contracts, and the like, and could devote their whole, or at all events a very continuous, attention to the application of that acquired knowledge. The idea was impracticable, and the attempt to realise it would have ended in making the chairman of the Committees—the Municipal Commissioner—bear the whole burden, his colleagues on the Committee occasionally looking in and giving him neither the support nor the useful criticism and suggestion which he now gets from the Town Council. That body deals with certain guiding principles, and leaves the details to the responsible departments which are looked after by the Municipal Commissioner. The character and scope of the proposed constitutional changes were subjected to serious criticism by ourselves, and we had the satisfaction of seeing that the objections we urged were accepted and acted upon by the Corporation, who memorialised the Government and recommended that all the constitutional changes proposed might be omitted from the Bill. The Bombay Government acceded to that request, and the whole class of contemplated changes has now disappeared from the draft. This is a great gain, which we have already acknowledged.

This excision made what is left of the Bill a very important, and by far the larger, part of the work which Mr. Naylor and Mr. Ollivant laboured at in Poona two years since. It embodies most of the provisions of the present Municipal Acts, which are reshaped and methodised, while provisions in those and in other Acts—eleven in all—which deal with the Municipal rights of Bombay, are brought together and welded into a whole so as to facilitate the work of reference and make the state of the law applying to Municipal questions plain to all concerned. There are critics who will see the real weakness of this project of law, in what is evidently its strength in the belief of those who gave so much care and time to the perfecting of it as a means of facilitating the work of administration—namely, the concentration of duties and responsibilities in the hands of the chief Executive officer—the Municipal Commissioner. That is certainly the impression of those who are conversant with the practical working of our Municipal institutions. More work is thrown upon the hands of one man than any one man can possibly get through ; and with the work the responsibility increases until it has to be shared very freely with all the subordinates, so that in practice it can be brought home to no one in particular. The amended Bill appears to augment this evil, by making the Municipal employés more distinctly than they now are, the subordinates of the Municipal Commissioner, who will thus become personally responsible for each and all of their acts and omissions. If flesh and blood could serve, he would have direct and individual cognizance of everything they do. We do not desire to impute any blame whatever to Mr. Naylor or to Mr. Ollivant for the tendency of the new provisions. It is creditable to the zeal and energy of any man that he should ask for more work, and be willing to undertake more responsibility ; but it is not always wise to accede to this generous desire.

There is one important difference to be noted between the part of the original draft which has been excised in the Bill now before the public, and that which remains. In regard to the first, the Corporation had appointed a committee to consider what emendations, if any, were advisable in the general constitution of the Municipality ; the views of the Corporation which accepted the suggestions of the Committee were placed before the Government, and on being for the most part disregarded, the Corporation promptly represented to Government that the charges made were not conformable to its desires, distinctly expressed. Thereupon the Government very readily and without controversy abandoned the constitutional changes which it had suggested, and accepted those recommended by the Corporation. But with regard to the changes effected in the bulk of the draft which remains now for discussion, the Government have had no guidance from the Corporation, which did not authorise the Committee to which we have just referred to consider details of the Municipal machinery in connection with the drafting of the Bill. It was known that there were defects in the existing Act, of which the chief was that it did not contain in one clear and succinct document the powers conferred by the Legislature on the Municipality for the administration of the affairs of the City. When the Government requested that the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, might be relieved of his ordinary duties, to enable him to go to Poona and give that assistance to Mr. Naylor in the drafting of the Bill, which his local knowledge and long experience rendered him so competent to give, the Corporation assented. Mr. Ollivant went to Poona accordingly. There is now seen to be reason for regret that before sending the Municipal Commissioner to Poona on such a mission, the Corporation did not consider in consultation with him and with the heads of departments what if any changes were desirable in the organisation of the departments, what if any additional powers should be asked for to facilitate and improve the work of the Municipality for the general welfare, and whether such additional powers should be concentrated in the hands of the Commissioner, or be distributed amongst the heads of departments, or be reserved for the Corporation and the Town Council. Had this course been taken a good deal of misunderstanding, which it is feared there are only too much grounds for as matters stand, would have been obviated. When the recommendations of the Corporation in favour of the maintenance as a whole of the existing constitutional machinery—including a Town Council in close co-operation with the Municipal Commissioner and subordinate to the Corporation to which it stood in the relation of a Cabinet—the tentative disregard of that proposal, and the offer of a different system, did not lead to misunderstanding or controversy. The suggested alternative was respectfully declined ; the Government withdrew it, and the original recommendation formed a definite guide for all concerned. The drafting of the part of the Bill classifying and methodising the powers henceforth to belong to the Municipality and distributing the responsibility between the Corporation, the Town Council, the Municipal Commissioner and the heads of the departments, bristles with innovations, some of which will no doubt be welcomed, but of which others will require very grave consideration. The draft of the Bill is of great length, the clauses numbering 526. It is by no means a light task to discriminate between the provisions which continue unchanged from the present Act, and the ten other Acts which have to be read with it, and those which are modified either expressly or by implication, owing to a redistribution of the incidence of some of the powers conferred on the Municipal Commissioner or the Corporation. No rule has been laid down by the Corporation which the Municipal Commissioner could either have followed, or formulated his reasons for not observing, when suggesting to Mr. Naylor emendations in the law as it now stands. The reasons for some of the innovations may be good, or they may be bad, or they may be indifferent, but neither the Corporation nor the Bombay public know what they are. Outside criticism must proceed very much in the dark. The idea of employing one's private solicitor to draw up answers to conundrums, formulated by one's own unaided intelligence, is a brilliant and original one. No one has thought of submitting the Crimes Bill to Mr. George Lewes, for his opinion as to its bearing on public or political morals ; nor has the Egyptian Convention been tested by a reference to Messrs. Bircham and Co., eminent solicitors who are evidently versed in international law, as applied to screen people who desire to escape from their engagements. Politics and legislation as seen from a lawyer's office doubtless present some unexpected aspects to the inquiring mind ; but the practise of consulting your solicitor before you give a vote on a motion before the Corporation is open to objection. The process has the inconvenience of obtaining an opinion given on a one-sided statement of the case, which is not likely to be complete and unbiassed, but is probably founded on preconceived views. We prefer to conform ourselves to the humbler but perhaps more useful office of pointing out the general principles which should be kept in sight while codifying the Municipal law which is to govern this great and growing City in the immediate future, and perhaps late on into the next century which is now becoming appallingly near, threatening this boasted Nineteenth Century with final extinction. The new Act will certainly survive the century, so it is worth shaping in accordance with accepted principles.

WE have stated above that the endeavour to improve matters municipal by overwhelming the Municipal Commissioner with an impossible amount of work, and an intolerable burden of responsibility which could never be really brought home to any human being, would not attain the end sought. As this view of the limits which good sense suggests in such cases is shared by the Royal Commission which inquired into the changes affecting the Ordnance Department, we cull the following remarks from the report drawn up by Sir Fitzjames Stephen, which deserve to be read and digested in India as they are being we hope in London :—"The first part of the system to be considered is the Secretary of State. On him we have to observe—first, that the scope of his duties is immense ; secondly, that he performs them under extreme disadvantages. He is charged with five separate great functions, any one of which would be sufficient to occupy the whole time of a man of first-rate industry, ability, and knowledge. . . . . It is morally and physically impossible that any one man should discharge all these functions in a satisfactory manner. No one man could possess either the time or the strength or the knowledge which would be indispensable for that purpose ; but even if such a physical and intellectual prodigy were to be found, he would have to do his duty under disadvantages which would reduce him practically to impotence. . . . . The effect of this is as follows :—In the first place, there is no definite responsibility whatever. In the second place, there is no continuity in the policy of the office ; and responsibility is destroyed."

THE most noteworthy thing about the Anglo-Turkish Convention is that although the Sultan is not sufficiently satisfied with it to ratify it, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt likes it well enough to write to the "Times" in praise of it. Praise from him is praise indeed when England's dealings with Egypt are in question, but we can see that his contentment with it would easily be disturbed by a good deal that might arise out of the operations of the Convention itself. Let Lord Salisbury—if he is in office in 1890—consider it necessary to Egypt's interests and our own that a British regiment or two should remain in the country, and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's praises will be turned into denunciations deep and loud. In the midst of his congratulations upon what he deems the abandonment of the "continuous policy" of successive Governments there are misgivings as to the practical working of the arrangement which he has set himself to applaud. The evacuation of Egypt at the end of three years will be subject to the condition that the country be in a state of tranquillity then, and he remembers how "a state of anarchy" was created in 1882, and foresees the possibility of its being created again in 1890. This is a view of the matter which should not be disregarded even though it come from Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. The first whisper of the intention of the Government to withdraw from Egypt aroused almost passionate protests from the English community in Egypt. The mere mention of withdrawal has been represented as certainly paralysing to commerce and industry ; withdrawal itself, we have been confidently told, would mean nothing short of anarchy. This is the orthodox Anglo-Egyptian view of the matter, and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, not quite unreasonably, fears lest it should influence our policy three years hence, and prevent the retirement from Egypt which many others than he deem to be necessary at as early a date as possible. We may be quite sure that whatever the state of the country may be three years hence there will be a party, clamorous if not influential, who will endeavour to show cause against evacuation. But we must leave it to him and Mr. Seymour Keay to proceed upon the assumption that the party is capable of fomenting disorder for the purpose of finding an excuse for delaying the retirement of the remnant of the army of occupation in 1890. It is enough to bear in mind that protests against withdrawal are certain whenever it may take place, and so to discount present and future criticisms of the Anglo-Egyptian party upon the evacuation. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt appears to make rather too much of the articles in the Convention which guarantee the maintenance of existing firmans. They will stand so far as they are not in conflict with the practical necessities of the time, but the suzerainty of the Sultan will be exercised only in the degree in which it does not conflict with the rights of the Egyptian people, the development of Egypt, and our own interests. We get, indeed, a sample of his breadth of inference in his hasty and happy conclusion that since Article 2 affirms that "the territories composing Egypt are those indicated by the firmans," the Soudan and the coasts of the Red Sea must once more be diplomatically considered a part of Egypt. The truculent injunctions lately conveyed to the Khedive by the new Mahdi should disabuse Mr. Wilfrid Blunt of the belief that any arrangement that may be concluded at Constantinople will change matters in the Soudan. And as to the Red Sea coast territory that was once held by Egypt, how is that to be brought under the effective domination of Cairo by the Convention ? Italy remains at Massowah, in spite of the "monstrousness" of the transaction—such is Mr. Blunt's term—by which it was handed over to her. And we imagine that, badly as the British Government are making use of their position on the Somali coast, they are not likely to hand back the posts whose occupation they took over from the Egyptians four years ago.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S charges against the Ordnance Department, which Reuter says the Secretary of State for War has undertaken to rebut in a memorandum to be laid before Parliament, are, we suspect, in the main reaffirmations of the graver allegations in the report of Sir James Stephen's Commission ; we suspect, too, that he has found grave fault with the Royal Commissioners for bringing their report to a too indulgent conclusion. There is one satisfactory feature in this important document, and that is that it brings home to no one the charges of corruption which have been so freely bandied about. The Ordnance Department come very badly indeed out of the inquiry, but they come out of it with clean hands so far as these allegations are concerned. Yet there is an offence known to the law as culpable negligence. Proof has been tendered to them that the department has been guilty of negligences and ignorances which are not short of shamefulness. They suggest no measures for ensuring that those whom we have to thank for them should be called to account. They do not even propose that these people should be deprived of future opportunities of putting the lives of soldiers and sailors and the success of our arms in jeopardy. Let us see what are the experiments in culpable negligence which were brought home to Ordnance officials when the Commissioners, with all their just anger at the wrong-doing they have detected, would still leave in the enjoyment of their places, anxious though they seem to deprive them of the power of doing further mischief. Certain officials made or altered, and supplied to the forces, swords "wholly unfit for service," those which were altered being weakened in the process, while the new ones were made in the face of a warning from the head of the Small Arms Factory. They allowed fifteen 45-ton guns to be made on a pattern which Sir William Armstrong and Company, who made six of them, protested against as too weak. One of them blew off its muzzle in being fired on the Collingwood, and the order has had to be given that no one of them are to be fired again without being "case-hooped." But the serious thing is that these guns were not only made against the warnings of the makers, but they were sent to sea against warnings, the authorities thinking it was "less objectionable to send ships to sea with guns that were regarded as being, to a certain extent unsafe, than to abstain from sending them to sea altogether." To the Commission it seems an adequate precaution to substitute a permanent official for the Surveyor of the Ordnance and to associate with him a council of experts to advise with him on technical questions. If Lord Randolph Churchill thinks the case demands a little more than this he will get many people to agree with him.

MR. THARIA TOPUN, as we announced some weeks since, made an offer to the British Government, on the day of the celebration in Bombay of her Majesty's Jubilee in February last, to build and endow a hospital at Zanzibar. The estimated cost of building the hospital will be about Rs. 80,000, and Mr. Tharia has offered a further sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for maintaining the institution on a permanent basis, which amount the British Government will hold in trust for the donor. The Institution will be named the Tharia Topun Hospital. The offer was in the first instance made to Lord Reay, and was by the Government of Bombay communicated to the Government of India, by whom the matter was referred to the Secretary of State. As, however, Zanzibar is under the Foreign Office in England, Lord Salisbury, as Foreign Minister, was applied to, and the Premier has now communicated on behalf of her Majesty's Government his acceptance of the munificent offer. Mr. Tharia Topun has traded with the Eastern Coast of Africa for the last fifty years, and as a fitting memorial of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee, he has set apart the handsome sum of Rs. 2,30,000 for the abovementioned benevolent purpose. Mrs. Tharia Topun will, soon after the monsoon, start for Zanzibar to lay the foundation-stone of the hospital and superintend the building herself. She is one of the most enlightened Mahomedan ladies in Western India, and we believe that it was at her prompting that her husband resolved upon this benevolent enterprise.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

THE one conspicuous legislative triumph of the Government before the House of Commons adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess was of more interest to Western India than to any other part of the Queen-Empress's dominions. The Duke of Connaught Relief Bill passed all its stages in time to enable Mr. Stanhope to inform his Royal Highness of the fact before he embarked from the Apollo Bunder. It is true, to be quite exact, two small measures, one enfranchising the Police, have also been passed ; but the fact remains that, in the eye of the British public, Lord Salisbury's Government have, so far, done but one thing legislatively, and that is, to enable one of the Queen's sons to celebrate the Monarch's Jubilee at home without breaking the law. And yet, as both Liberal Unionists and Tories never fail to remind us, the existing Administration is one of the strongest of the century. Two-thirds of the Session have passed, and the legislative machine has produced but a pitiful crop. All told, there are three minor measures and two clauses of an Irish Coercion Bill to place to its credit. As a consequence of this breakdown, we are treated to an uncommon quantity of cant. Never day breaks, but *The Times* and a host of other papers utter the most doleful jeremiads upon the pitiful spectacle of Constitutional Government discredited by a pack of Irishmen. These Irishmen are presented in one aspect as the associates of criminals, unworthy of decent companionship, a miserable crew, and in another as powerful to wreck the British Constitution. Never was the fine frenzy of political passion more ably, more eloquently, and at the same time more puerilely expressed than it is at this moment. As a matter of fact, the existing state of things is in no sense indicative of the break-down of Parliamentary Government, for the simple reason that consititutional rule and practice have been abrogated.

The British Constitution, in its Parliamentary aspect, no longer exists. What does exist at Westminster just now is a scarcely veiled condition of civil war. The strongest measure of coercion known to this century is before the House. It is not being debated. There is no clash of argument, no consideration of opinion founded on fact and reason. Those who object to the Bill urge their objections. These objections are not met and overcome. There is no pretence even of meeting them. They are simply voted down by a (practically) voiceless Party, voiceless that is to say in debate, but vocal in the full gamut of irritating and discourteous interruption. It matters not what the form of appeal uttered by the minority : the answer is—a perambulation on the cinder-path—I beg pardon, a march through the division lobbies. The crisis has called forth a formula which serves the Leader of the House for an answer to all arguments, and is as effective as a Papal decree. The whole law and gospel of the anomalous condition of things in which Parliamentary affairs have lapsed is summed up in Mr. W. H. Smith's familiar phrase : "I move that the question be now put." The phrase once uttered, the modern Machine of Irresistible Force—the walking power of the Majority—is put into motion, and the Opposition for the moment is crushed to powder. The mill of the closure grinds quickly, and grinds exceedingly effectually. All this would be occasion for very serious concern, and would justify the daily laments of the Ulster Irishman who writes the first leader in each day's *Times*, were it not for the fact that we are really at war with Ireland. Because the conflict is being constitutionally conducted, because amendments take the place of chilled shot, it must not be supposed there is no conflict. There is most serious warfare, and the interests of the whole Empire are suffering, and will continue to suffer only a little if at all less seriously than in a real campaign of powder and shot. One statement in proof of what I say, and I will trouble you now with no more on this topic. During the "difference" which has for eighty years existed between England and Ireland, the latter country has lost more of her people from absolute starvation than have perished in all the wars in which Britain has, in two hemispheres, been engaged since the year 1800. Whether this has come about from carelessness or from wilful unconcern is surely not worth contention. Enough that Ireland has steadily gone back in all the characteristics of Nineteenth Century success, while all other parts of the British Empire (save some absentee-landlord Crown Colonies in the West Indies) have prospered : this justifies the exclusion from the Senate of everything else until a remedy has been found. Eighty-six coercion bills in eighty-six years afford proof that Lord Salisbury's Government has not yet hit upon the remedy, when they have only an eighty-seventh coercion measure to last for ever and even to produce. Their Land Bill is already a failure.

Shortly before this reaches you Parliament will have re-assembled. The sun, which we now see, but do not feel, will have raised the temperature in these isles. A more than corresponding rise in the political temperature will be noted in St. Stephen's. Your readers may be prepared for telegrams as to stormy scenes in Parliament. You shall be surprised if the first week of July passes without every Irish member and half-a-hundred English and Scotch Radicals having been suspended from their duties in Parliament. I expect Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt, with the rest of the Front Bench Home Rulers, will escape suspension,—but that is all. Mr. Gladstone has taken a grip of this question of Parliamentary right and will fight it out. But I suspect, he will escape suspension. Gloomy as are its prospects at this moment, the Crimes Bill will pass, but the price at which its third reading will be obtained will be the virtual suspension—to keep countenance with certain actual suspensions—of the Constitution, and the proclamation of a Parliamentary state of siege. In spite of this I do not despair of Parliamentary institutions. We are, I repeat, in a condition of warfare, and even with Afghan tribes as with Mahratta hordes of a century ago, warfare is broken by periods of peacefulness.

It will hardly be any surprise to your readers to learn that the authorities here affect to make light of the news from about Afghanistan. I was talking to a prominent official of the India Office a day or two ago, and he pooh-poohed the reported breakdown of the Delimitation negotiation. His idea—and he claimed to be representing the opinion that prevails at the Embassies—is that the difficulties said to exist are only imaginary, and that they are invented by England's enemies for the purpose of drawing off our attention from Bulgaria, so as to give Russia a free hand in South-Eastern Europe. The same optimistic view seems to be entertained in official circles regarding the disturbed condition of Afghanistan, and the dissemination of exaggerated reports of the rising against Abdur Rahman is attributed to Russian agents. It may be the fact that one of the members of the Russian deputation who visited India to attend the great review last year was quietly "dropped," as I have been told, but I suppose no one would contend that the Indian Press is responsible to any *agent provocateur* for its Afghan intelligence.

The Anglo-Turkish Convention, the official version of which has not yet been published, but which will reach you by telegraph before this letter arrives in Bombay, has not attracted much attention hitherto. The agreement was signed late on Sunday night—some people might say the better the day the better the deed—and Lord Salisbury, questioned by Lord Rosebery a few hours before the adjournment for the Whitsuntide holidays, excused himself from giving any information on the ground that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's telegrams were confusing. It is quite possible that the full text of the Convention may reach us from some foreign capital before Parliament re-assembles. Meanwhile, the *Times* and the *Standard* look coldly on the arrangement so far as it is known, but Mr. Wilfrid Blunt praises it. Among public men generally there is a disposition to suspend their judgement until the outlines published by the newspapers are confirmed, or the full text made known ; but I cannot find that any well-informed person is inclined to take so favourable a view of the prospects of evacuation in 1890 as is put forward in the manifesto issued from Crabbit Park.

I have referred above to the Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill, and one or two additional facts connected with the final stages of the measure may be interesting. The whilom Census Commissioner of India, Sir W. Plowden, was not in the House when the Bill went into Committee on Monday night, and his amendment stipulating that the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, should not draw any pay or allowances while on leave, fell to the ground. Some other Radical members were inclined to take his place, but pressure was put upon them not to further delay the passing of the Bill. I happen to know that one at least of these hon. gentlemen had primed himself for a great speech, which he threatens to deliver on some future occasion if the Government do not propose an alteration of the law so as to affect other officers who may be placed in a similar position to the Duke of Connaught. When this reaches the ears of Sir John Gorst, I am sure he will lose no time in consulting the Parliamentary Draughtsman with the view to the necessary Bill being prepared ! From a conversation I had with the member in question, I gathered that one of his objections to allowing the Duke to come home was that he ought not to leave his post at a time of the year when, owing to the suspension of manœuvres, parades and other outdoor military work large questions of army organization and reform are generally considered. Possibly the Bombay Army may require reorganizing and reforming—a subject on which an ordinary member of Parliament, who has never been in India, and has no special knowledge of military matters, is of course competent to speak—but such matters could, I suppose, be considered at Mahableshwur, where I believe his Royal Highness's office work was not interfered with by daily reviews of troops. Whether it was expedient or graceful to block such a Bill may be open to question, but those members who disputed Mr. W. H. Smith's power to bind the Indian authorities in regard to the question of pay were technically right. They at least knew more about the matter than a Radical member for a great Northern constituency whom I met the other evening. That distinguished legislator, whose name I will mercifully withhold, was actually under the impression, until I informed him so the contrary, that the pay of the Commanders-in-Chief in India came out of the pocket of the poor British taxpayer.

The Imperial Institute, however heavily it may labour in the trough of public neglect at home, will without doubt be brought into harbour. Money has not been subscribed to the extent hoped for, but enough has been promised to make a good beginning. The Executive Committee claim to be sure of £350,000. "From England," I am told, by one of the chief organisers, "we have the promise of £150,000 ; the Colonies are good for a like amount, and India will send us at least £50,000 : this is enough to begin with." Perhaps it is. But, from what I have seen of the scheme, at least three-quarters of a million will be required for building and (even partial) endowment. It has been vouchsafed to me to have an early view of the designs of the Institute prepared by six selected architects. Four hundred thousand pounds is the smallest sum which, in my humble opinion, will build and worthily decorate either of the designs : I say this, in spite of the fact that one of the architects estimate the cost of his Institute at £250,000. With a single exception the designs are very fine indeed ; the exception would serve for a college or a church,—it is out of place in this competition. Erected on the Victoria Embankment, or in some other prominent part of the Metropolis, any one of the remaining five designs would constitute a worthy monument of even so great a reign as our Queen's has been. Even in South Kensington, and by the side of the inverted dish cover called the Albert Hall, the Institute will be a striking object. It is occasion for sore lamentation that not the centre of the Metropolis, but a suburb, is to be the scene of the most conspicuous memorial of a fifty years' rule in which the Empire has more than doubled in extent and population. I may not, at present, give you particulars regarding the sketches substituted for examination, but this much I may say, the most striking and most worthy design—that by the Irish architects, Messrs. Deane—will, in all likelihood, not be selected. It is worthy, alas ! it is the most costly. The Prince of Wales, I am told, looked at it approvingly on Tuesday evening, when he visited the noble room of the new National Liberal Club in which the drawings are placed, but shook his head when he heard the cost. Although the Irishmen's design is grand and worthy of the object, it is not marked by any special genius ; it is rather a skilful adaptation of architectural features not uncommon in Europe. Two of the designs, however, have an uncommon and even brilliant feature—one of them especially so. They both have an enormous square and lofty tower as a prominent object ; such tower makes the building Imperial rather than National. The moment I saw the sketches my mind was carried to India, and I was reminded of some of the grandest features of Indian architecture. I was not alone in this opinion. The second time I saw the drawings Sir Owen Burne and Sir George Birdwood were in the room : they were both struck as I had been struck with the Oriental spirit of each of the towers, but especially of one which I hope to be able to particularise next week. I am inclined to think one of these designs will be chosen, perhaps for financial reasons, only £300,000 being the estimated cost of what is perhaps the better of the two—the design with the tower detached. A chance would thereby be given for improving the financial position of the Institute. For example, some wealthy and loyal-hearted Briton might offer to bear the entire cost of the tower. Or, better still, her Majesty might show the deep interest she has in the scheme by devoting a portion of the special offering from the Women of Britain, which she is shortly to receive, to the purposes of a Victoria Tower, finer than Sir Charles Barry's at Westminster, and of special commemorative value. Pardon the repetition of a lament ; I have never looked at the designs for this "Imperial work, and worthy kings," or even thought of them, without a sorrowful groan that South Kensington and not the Thames Enbankment has been finally determined upon as the site of the Imperial Institute. The decision is an imperial misfortune.

The sporting prophets for the past day or two have found the Lamentatious of Jeremiah and the tears of that weeping prophet most to their taste. One and all they were wofully wrong in their Derby forecast. Not a seer among them named the winner. With an unanimity that was remarkable, and that was calculated to lead the investing public to put all their money upon The Baron, they selected Mr. Visco's horse for the first place on the judge's record. No tongue can tell you of the gnashing of teeth with which The Baron's defeat was received. Enough for me to record the devotion of Englishmen and Englishwomen to the day and to the sport abhorred of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Northumberland Avenue—the spot sacred to huge hotels and equally huge clubs—was at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning as like the Horse Guards Parade when the Four-in-hand Club meet

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSIANS AND AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

It is reported that Russia has proposed to abandon her claim to Kham-i-Ab, receiving in recompense the valleys of the Murghab and Kushk, but that England has not yet assented to this proposition.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble E. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, has promised to lay before the House a memorandum rebutting Lord Randolph Churchill's charges against the Ordnance Department.

THE RUMOURED MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The Military Department deny any movement of troops, or intended movement. The rumours, they say, can only refer to the transfer of troops from Ziarat, where it is difficult to get provisions, to the Kwaja Amran, where they are required to protect survey parties.

A Council meeting was held yesterday, with the Military Secretary present.

The Foreign Office deny all knowledge of the rumours.

KANDAHAR AFFAIRS.

The latest news from Kandahar, dated the 10th instant, states that the road from Kandahar to Cabul is closed.

Ghulam Haidar has left Sikander Khan to go and watch the Tirakhis.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Tuesday next is to be observed as a public holiday throughout British India. A despatch is published from the Secretary of State, which is as follows :—"I have laid before the Queen-Empress the letter from your Excellency's Government transmitting telegrams from individuals and public bodies expressing their congratulations and loyalty on the occasion of the recent celebration in India of the Jubilee of her Majesty's reign, and in reply I am directed to state that her Majesty has derived much gratification from the perusal of these loyal and dutiful messages, which evince so much good feeling towards her Person and Throne ; and I have to request that your Excellency in Council will separately inform those from whom telegrams have been received, of her Majesty's gracious appreciation of the sentiments contained in them."

DEATH OF MAJOR LYONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 17.

Major Lyons, who was wounded by a tiger at Khandalla last month succumbed at the Sassoon Hospital from the injuries received. He was progressing well, until all of a sudden an unfavourable turn took place at 5 o'clock this morning, since when he has been lying unconscious, until he died quietly at ten minutes past 11 in the night.

His funeral leaves the Sassoon Hospital at 5 o'clock to morrow evening.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The Viceroy is pleased to nominate Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, an additional Member of Council.

Surgeon-Major G. King is appointed a Trustee of the Indian Museum in Calcutta, *vice* Raja Rajendra Mullick, deceased.

The appointment of James Currie is recognised as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi.

Surgeon-Major Hendley, Residency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, is granted 31 days' leave.

Colonel C. K. M. Walter is appointed Resident, 1st Class, *sub. pro tem.*, and Governor General's Agent in Rajputana.

Mr. R. Obbard is appointed Special Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Captain J. G. Morris is appointed Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, *vice* Mr. R. D. Hare.

Colonel P. H. F. Harris to be Deputy Adjutant General, *vice* Colonel Collett, resigned.

Major H. M. E. Brunker to be Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Colonel Wolseley, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

Colonel F. Lance to officiate as General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations in India, *vice* Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Hallen.

SIMLA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

This was the third day of the Simla Races. The handicap provided was good.

All Ponies—1 Mile.

Shamshad, 11st. 7lbs.	1
Myrtle, 9st. 8lbs.	2
Esau, 9st. 10lbs.	3

Five ran. Rob Roy and Witness fell. Shamshad won easily.

All Country-Bred Ponies—½ Mile.

Dyalma, 10st. 7lbs.	1
Bonnie Doon, 10st. 7lbs.	2
Peter, 8st. 12lbs.	3

Five ran. Won after a good race.

All Ponies of 13·1 and under—½ Mile.

Mickey Free, 9st. 10lbs.	1
Ubique, 10st. 5lbs.	2
Feramorze, 10st. 0lbs.	3

Six ran. Won easily.

Arabs and Galloways—1 Mile.

Hassorac, 11st. 5lbs.	1
Bacsman, 9st. 10lbs.	2
Elf, 10st. 5lbs.	3

Seven ran. Good race.

Tradesman's Ponies—½ Mile.

Wahoo, 9st. 7lbs.	1
Nancy, 9st. 11lbs.	2
Queen Mab, 10st. 7lbs.	3

Five ran. Won easily.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 17.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on his personal Staff :—Lieutenant C. G. Carnegy, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General A. Carnegy, Commanding Northern Division, with effect from the 11th June 1887.

Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant B. B. Russell, Royal Engineers, to be Company Officer, with effect from the 31st March 1887, *vice* Lieut Bullen, transferred to the Bengal Presidency.

2nd Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant D. Baker, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who has been appointed a probationer in the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated the 11th June 1887.

3rd Bombay Light Infantry—Jamadar Mirza Ibrahim Beg to be Native Adjutant, from the 6th instant, *vice* Ramjee Sable, promoted.

22nd Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant H. F. Walters, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated the 11th June 1887.

13th Bombay Infantry—Major L. A. T. McCadden, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 1st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander, during such time as Captain Sievwright may be employed on the Staff, or until further orders.

21st Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant R. Stewart, 2nd Battalion the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who is appointed a probationer in the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated the 13th June 1887.

The appointment of Lieutenant C. H. Macdonald, 8th Bombay Infantry, as Wing Officer and Adjutant, 1st Bombay Infantry, notified in G. O. C. No. 243 of the 27th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

Surgeon M. B. Braganza, Indian Medical Service, is transferred from General duty, Presidency Circle, to General duty, Poona Circle, travelling under para. 514*j* of the Transport Regulations, Part II.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut E. W. Boudier, 8th Battery 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, is placed on the seconded list for employment on the Bengal Staff Corps.

Under instructions from India Head-Quarters, it is intimated that Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel T. Graham, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command the Artillery at Neemuch.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Persian, Higher Standard—Store Sergeant W. Walsh, Ordnance Department.

The following Order is confirmed :—

Durham Light Infantry—2nd Battalion Regimental Order, dated 4th June 1887, appointing Major W. Gordon to act as regimental Interpreter, with effect from the 1st instant, during the absence of a qualified Subaltern, *vice* Captain FitzGerald, appointed Military Secretary to the Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

7th Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieutenant C. W. Battine, to remain in England, from 4th June to 1st September 1887, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment—Captain T. W. C. Leatham, in India, in extension of privilege leave, from 22nd April to 31st July 1887, on private affairs.

30th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant M. B. Salman, Staff Corps, from 2nd October to 7th December 1887, on private affairs.

Under Rule 10, Furlough Regulations of 1875, Lieutenant C. M. Gray, Staff Corps, in India, for six months, from date of departure, on private affairs.

Under Furlough Regulations of 1875, so much of G. O. C. No. 218 of 1887 as relates to Lieutenant C. H. Macdonald, Staff Corps, is cancelled.

THE NAWAB OF RADANPORE IN POONA.

His Highness the Nawab of Radanpore arrived here from Bombay, under a salute of eleven guns. His Highness was met on the platform by Mr. Shewan, Under Secretary to Government, Mr. Kelkar, Oriental Translator, and Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate. The 16th Bombay Infantry furnished a guard of honour of 50 rank and file under Major Train. His Highness on alighting from the carriage was received by the guard of honour under the usual salute. Mr. Shewan immediately conducted him to the carriage, and drove with the Nawab to the latter's house, escorted by 8 sowars of the Poona Horse, under a Duffadar. The Cantonment Police, under Mr. Collett, kept the road to the house taken by his Highness, a spacious bungalow on the Bund Road, the property of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy.

GRANT OF TITLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JUNE 17.

A durbar will be held in the Municipal Hall on Monday, June 27, to confer the titles of Khan Bahadur and Rao Bahadoor on Dr. Dosabhoy, Messrs. Kooverjee Kavasjee, Parvatishanker and Soorbhoy, respectively.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rohilla, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

ADEN, JUNE 17.

The s. s. Assam which left Bombay on the 7th instant, arrived here yesterday at 8 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

SEUZ, JUNE 17.

The Italian Mail steamer Singapore left here for Bombay at 6 a. m. to-day.

HONGKONG, JUNE 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Venetia (extra), which left Bombay on the 31st May, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 17.

The mail steamer Nepaul from Calcutta, and Mail steamer Clyde from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 3-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88⅝
4½ per cent. "	71⅛
3 per cent. Consols	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¾
Bar Silver	44

LONDON, JUNE, 16.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £24,100,000 ; increase, £400,000 ; public deposits, £4,900,000 ; decrease, £200,000 ; other deposits, £27,000,000 ; increase, £1,100,000 ; other securities, £18,700,000 ; decrease, no change ; notes and gold, £15,400,000 ; increase, £700,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, June 16.

10 p.m.	80·2

FRIDAY, June 17.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	83·1
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	83·9

THE High Court have, on a reference made by Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate, directed him to pass sentence on a deaf-mute, Sewa Parag, who was convicted of theft. The reference was made under section 341 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and Mr. Ryan explained that the accused was charged before him on the 11th ult. with theft of a turban valued at two rupees ; that the purport of the evidence was interpreted to the accused by natural signs and gestures by Mr. Walsh, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Bombay ; and that the conclusion the Magistrate came to was that the accused understood the nature of the charge and denied the truth of it. Mr. Ryan convicted the accused and remanded him to jail pending the orders of the High Court. Mr Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, who disposed of the reference, thought that it appeared the accused could understand the proceedings, and that the Magistrate, having convicted him, should now proceed to pass sentence upon him.

IT has been decided to hold an industrial exhibition at Goa in 1888.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have elected the Hon'ble Mr. Robert Steel their President in the place of Mr. Turner, who was called home last week on urgent private affairs.

THE Secretary of State has ordered the extension to the Punjab Chief Court of the rule under which officiating vacancies in High Courts when judges take privilege leave are not to be filled up.

MESSRS. SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, having telegraphed to the Sheriff of Calcutta asking if any pecuniary aid for the relief of relatives of the victims of the disaster to the Sir John Lawrence were required from Bombay, have received a telegram in reply, tendering sincere thanks for the offer, but stating that no help was required, as the loss fell chiefly upon the upper classes of native society. The offer made by Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee is a token of sympathy between the two cities which will be appreciated both in Bombay and Calcutta.

THE three Frenchmen who arrived in Chitral from the other side of the Pamir reached Mastuj territory, it appears, in rather a destitute condition, having fallen among thieves on their way. The Mehtar of Chitral detained them until he had communicated with the Government of India, and it was lucky perhaps they fell into his hands instead of those of the Hunza Chief, who is a dangerous man where Europeans are concerned.

SIR WILLIAM COMER PETHERAM, Chief Justice at Calcutta, contemplates leave of absence for one month with effect from the 22nd July to enable him to go to Europe. Sir Comer, on the expiration of this month's leave, enjoys the two months' High Court annual vacation.

WORK on the Indian Midland Railway is progressing rapidly. The embankments are now almost completed and the bridges and station-houses are advancing towards competion. The permanent way has been laid for a distance of 33 miles between Bhopal and Bhilsa, and it is now used for furthering the works in progress. There will be twelve stations between Bhopal and Jhansi, namely, Dewangunj, Bhilsa, Gulabgunj, Bosoda, Kulhar, Bamora, Etwah (junction to Saugor), Karonda, Jackalon, Lalitpore, Jakera, Talbihat, and Babina. The extension from Etwah to Saugor, a distance of 50 miles, is under survey. The Telegraph line on all the sections is now in working order, but the question of experimental Post Offices is still a matter of the future. Mr. C. W. Renny, Deputy Manager, is about to proceed on furlough to Europe.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND COMPANY, jewellers, Calcutta, will hold public auctions, on the 4th July and succeeding days, of some rare jewellery and other valuable property, a great quantity of which is to be sold under instructions from the Governments of India and Bengal, but much of which is part of the estates of Prince Mirza Faredoon Kadr of Oudh, the Jynteah Raja, and other native noblemen. Some magnificent jewelled ornaments are included in the various lots ; but that for which there will probably be the keenest competition will be "The Shiva Lingam." This remarkable Hindu relic of known antiquity is described as not only containing a magnificent cat's-eye, but also a huge Oriental topaz said to have been formerly the property of the Great Mogul in 1665, and considered of priceless worth. The relic is the original representation of a deity to whom annually, for upwards of ten centuries, thousands of female devotees of every rank journeyed from all parts of India to pay their devotions. About the year 1193, the Mahomedan conqueror Kutbuddin, having wrested Delhi from the Hindu kings, destroyed the 27 Hindu temples to obtain the materials to build the great Mahomedan mosque of "Kuth-Musjid," which to this day perpetuates his name, and the relic fell into his hands and remained in the possession of the Mahomedan dynasty until the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, when it was removed, with other valuables, by the Queen of Bahadur Shah, the last king of Delhi, who was exiled by the British Government and died at the Andaman Isles. It was subsequently parted with by her during the unsettled period which immediately succeeded the Mutiny. It is said to be one of the most ancient and venerated relics of the Hindu religion, being nearly 1,700 years old.

IN the earlier stages of the Hotak revolt, it was rumoured that the Amir was suffering from a severe attack of gout, and that the effect of the ailment upon his temper was leading him into acts of despotism that would ere long drive all the other tribes of Ghilzais into rebellion. Some colour to this rumour was given by the proclamation issued in Kandahar and Ghuzni, prescribing other sections of the great Ghilzai clan than the Hotaks —who alone were alleged to be in active revolt—as outlaws. Subsequent inquiries, however, elicited the information from Kabul that the Amir, if he had been ill, had entirely recovered : and there is, therefore, the Lahore paper remarks, no inherent improbability in the intelligence of our telegram to-day from Merv, that the Amir has taken the command of his army in person.

IT will be news to most people that the Maharajah Holkar is a distinguished litterateur. During his stay in Paris Holkar visited the Bibliothique Nationale, where he was received with the honours due to his rank by the heads of the institution and taken over the entire building. By way of marking his sense of the courtesy shown him, he has presented the library with two of his own works —at least the *St. James's Gazette* tells us—a collection of poems and a treatise on Hindoo law. And "Albert." of the *Voltaire* learns from the Maharajah's Secretary that his master has published translations of various English poems and essays, and even adaptations of English plays, some of which have been received with the greatest favour by the native Indian public."

THE Naval Brigade engaged in Upper Burma are to receive a gratuity similar to that granted to the military forces, and volunteers are also to be included in the list. Each share is Rs. 38, and the following is the scale for officers :—Lieutenant-General and Major-General 152 shares with 100 extra shares if in chief command. A Brigadier-General 57, with 50 shares extra if in chief command. A regimental Colonel or Departmental Officer having the relative rank of Colonel 40. A Colonel (other than above) and Lieutenant-Colonel 32. A Major 16 ; a Captain 12 ; and a Lieutenant 7½. A Warrant Officer receives 4 ; and Non-Commissioned British Officers and men from 3 to 1 share according to their status. Native Officers from the rank of Subadar to Woordie-Major receive Rs. 190 ; Jemadars and Naib Ressaldars, Rs. 76 ; Havildars, Rs. 38. Followers are not granted gratuity, which is perhaps only reasonable, considering their high rate of pay as compared with sepoys.

THE *Pioneer* comments as follows on the announcement made by Mr. John Fleming in a letter in these columns that a memorial to the Secretary of State dealing with the matter and manner of the Government reply to the memorial of the Bombay citizens respecting the appointment of a Covenanted Civilian to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate is in course of preparation :—

We should say that the memorialists are very unlikely to get any satisfaction out of the Secretary of State. In the first place the appointment was undoubtedly the Governor's to fill, and though they have every right to protest against it, the Governor has every right to disregard their protest. For the outside public to demand the setting aside of an appointment regularly made, without even being able to allege unfitness against the person appointed, is to take a very high line, and one which no governing authority we know of anywhere submits to. It would be absurd to expect the Secretary of State to intervene to cancel the Bombay Government's action without a better reason than the case contains. In regard to the tone of the Bombay Government's reply, his Lordship may have his own opinions as to its judiciousness, but he is not likely to betray them. Who is to say officially where the incisive passed into the sarcastic, and the court into the contemptuous ? And what is there to prevent a Governor dealing shortly with a representation which he conceives to be superfluous ? Moreover, the traditions of official etiquette, the maxim of *ne coram populo*, are far more carefully observed in the India Office than they are in India. When the Secretary of State reversed the Madras Government's sentences in Mr. Crole's case, it will be remembered that he passed no opinion on the action of the local authorities, but simply directed that Mr. Crole should be reinstated, and afterwards that his arrears should be refunded. An Indian administration in the same position would probably not have been content without a long Minute mercilessly flaying the subordinate authority for the edification of the public.

SOME interesting evidence has been given before the Public Service Commission relative to the manner in which appointments in the Meteorological Department are made. Mr. Eliot, the Officiating Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, says that, owing to the Imperial Department having been grafted on to the Local Departments, the appointments to the higher posts were at present made by both the Imperial and Local Governments. The system answered very well, but, perhaps, the best plan would be to have the men recommended to the Secretary of State by the Meteorological Council in England. There were only six gazetted appointments in the Department, all of which were held by non-domiciled Europeans. He knew one native who had sufficient mathematical and scientific requirements to make a promising officer in the Department ; but he was an exceptional case, and the Department did not hold out sufficient prospects to satisfy his legitimate ambition. The Department had done a great deal of useful work towards ascertaining the nature of aerial currents, atmospheric disturbances, &c. Mr. Dallas corroborated Mr. Eliot as to the qualifications required for the Department. He considered that the Department did better and a higher class of work than the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade in England.

IN regard to the question of liability of the wives of Anglo-Indians to pay English income-tax on remittances from India, to which our correspondent "J. M. M." referred the other day in connection with Mr. H. S. King's question on the subject in the House of Commons, the following remarks by the *Home News* are interesting :—

Either the reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was very badly reported, or else he must have been wrongly instructed by the Inland Revenue Department. He is reported to have said that "remittances such as the hon. member had described were not liable to income-tax, provided the husband had been at any time resident in this country during the year of payment." Apparently a *not* has slipped out of the sentence, for it is evident that if the husband had been long enough resident in the United Kingdom he would become liable to the English duty. The old rule on the subject is perfectly clear, viz., that for purposes of this tax the income of a married woman is regarded as a part of her husband's. If she resides abroad, and sends remittances to her from a fund the corpus of which is neither practically nor theoretically protected at the cost of Imperial revenues, then the wife can claim exemption from English income-tax in remittances. We ourselves know a case in which the wife of an officer in India not only paid no English tax on moneys sent from India, but even recovered the tax deducted here from her own half-pension from the Bombay Military Fund. At first she claimed a refund on the ground that the pension was under £150 a year, and constituted her sole personal income ; but this was disallowed, the Inland Revenue authorities stating that her profits and gains were looked upon as part of her husband's. Her agents, therefore, advised the husband to claim a refund of the tax deducted from his wife's pension, on the ground that he was a permanent resident abroad. This plea was at once allowed, and the refund was continued annually so long as the husband remained in India. We cannot help thinking that the ladies, on behalf of whom the question was raised, have not had the best advice as to the state of the law on this point.

IT has been finally decided that the Reformatory for Madras shall be located at easy distance from the Presidency town at Chingleput ; and the P. W. D. have been called upon to furnish at once plans and estimates for repairing, altering and extending the at present unused jail premises at Chingleput, in view to its being made suitable for the purposes of a Reformatory.

COUNT BISMARCK has been on a visit to Ireland. As a matter of personal experience, *Truth* says, the son of the man of "blood and iron" found nothing disturbed or turbulent in the country except the weather. Whilst his umbrella was in full requisition, the revolver which he carried—an inspiration, no doubt, of that pennyworth of sensation, "Parnellism and Crime"—might just as well have been left at home.

Truth writes :—"The Jubilee offering of the Irish Constabulary will be particularly gratifying to all parties concerned, because certain recent events have tended to throw doubts upon the *morale* of this valuable force. The presentation is to take the form of a horse and jaunting-car. The gratifying thing is that the offering is to be purely spontaneous. There is to be no suspicion of Coercion about it. In order to ensure this, the movement has been started at head-quarters, and the Inspector-General, in impressing on the force that the subscriptions are to be voluntary, directs that the names of all the men who don't subscribe are to be recorded. After this, "let every man do according as he is disposed in his heart, not grudgingly or of necessity," &c.

THE Vienna *Tagblatt* learns from Odessa that during the recent stay of the Russian imperial family at Novo Tcherkask another attempt against the life of the Czar was made, which was the cause of the imperial party leaving the Don Cossack country three days earlier than had been previously arranged. The attempt is alleged to have been made when the Czar and the Czarina were returning in a carriage from the nobles' ball on the night of the 18th ult. While driving along the Kretshenski Boulevard a shot was fired at the Czar ; but happily without effect. There was immediately a great rush of people, who pounced upon the individual who had fired the shot, knocked him down, and beat him until he became unconscious. On being taken to a police station, he was found to have about him a dagger and a phial containing poison. He is said to be quite a young man, and apparently a student. So far there is no confirmation of the story.

AT Limerick, on Tuesday May 24, large numbers of the citizens assembled on King's Island to see the militia review held in celebration of the Queen's birthday. Among the regiments that took part in the celebration were the 18th Hussars, the 2nd Leinster Regiment, and a battery of field artillery ; the Royal Munster Fusiliers (formerly the Limerick County Militia), at present undergoing their annual training, also took part. When Colonel Dyke, commanding the troops, called for cheers for the, Queen the Fusiliers responded by cries for Parnell and Gladstone, an exhibition of feeling which produced considerable surprise.

A CATHOLIC priest, who has arrived at Wady Halfa from Omdurman, states that he met, while on his way northwards, bodies of rebels, who were flying southward in great disorder. He supposed them to have been the remains of the rebel force that was so completely defeated near Wady Halfa some little time ago. The priest states that Abdulla Khalifa, the Mahdi's lieutenant, with a large force, awaited the fugitives, and forced them to join his army under pain of death. He believes that Abdulla intends making another attack.

A PARTY of the Bisharеen tribe, acting under instructions from Colonel Kitchener, have attacked and burned a colony consisting of 300 huts, situated near Rowayah, and inhabited by Jeddamene Arabs, who were implicated in the murder of Lieutenant Stewart, of her Majesty's sloop Gannet. The Bisharеen also took thirteen prisoners.

A COMPANY, La Société Belge des Chemins de Fer et des Tramways de Perse, is in course of formation at Brussels. It will commence operations by constructing a railway in Persia, 10 kilometres in length, from Teheran to Shah-Abdul-Azim, the holy city.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says there is no longer any doubt about the determination of the celebrated actress, Mdlle. Rousseil, to enter a convent, but before doing so she is to appear once more in public at a performance given for her benefit at the Eden Theatre. She will be supported by the leading members of the Theatre Francais.

MANY of the papers have been indulging in hysterical rhapsodies about the "City Sceptre" which was produced when the Queen visited the Mansion House. One journal describes it as "a magnificent work of art," another, as "the splendid pearl sceptre." There is not a pearl about it, nor is it an artistic piece of work. This sceptre is valuable and most interesting from its antiquity, as it dates from the eleventh century, and its gold and the quaintly-set gems about it date from a period before the Conquest. It is by far the most ancient "property" of the Corporation of London, and next comes the famous charter of William the Conqueror.

A PADDLE-STEAMER, Queen Victoria, has been built by the Fairfield Company for the Isle of Man, Liverpool, and Manchester Steamship Company, and launched on Saturday on the Clyde. On her trial she proved herself the fastest passenger ship in the world, having made the passage from Greenock to Liverpool in 2 hours 23 minutes, or 22½ knots (25·62 miles) per hour. This was accomplished in very bad weather, the vessel for the first few hours steaming right in the teeth of a gale. After such a performance who will hesitate to believe that we shall soon have a steamer which will cross the Atlantic in four days !

AN outbreak of cholera is reported from Cawnpore. Sporadic cases are reported not generally turning moribund. In one instance only has it proved fatal, namely, of a clerk of the Barness and Saddlery Factory, only a few days ago transferred from Dum-Dum, was carried away within a few hours by this fell disease. An outbreak has also occured in Eastern Kumaon and at the station of Pithoragarh. Some fatal cases have been reported in Miss Budden's Home for Native Women and also in her Girls' School. Dr. Dease, resident missionary and physician, has been ill himself with fever. Miss Blackmar, missionary from Lucknow, on vacation at Almorah, has gone with a supply of remedies to the aid of Miss Budden.

IT seems quite possible, the *World* says, that Manchester—and, indeed, the whole of Lancashire —may suffer still further from the eternal silver misery. So far, lower prices and lower charges have to a certain extent been neutralised not only by lower profits and wages, but also by lower prices for raw materials. But America now keeps the price of cotton high, while exchange keeps low. If no remedy be quickly found, either by higher exchanges or lower prices for cotton, for this state of things, it seems more than probable that Manchester will eventually be left high and dry, and the army of the unemployed be largely augmented by idle mill-hands of Lancashire.

A LAW SUIT which has been going on for twenty years, and which has excited great interest in Germany, has been finally decided by the Supreme Court of Leipsic, and the judgment gives one of the finest estates in the Rhine Provinces to the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, the father of the Duchess of Albany. The domain in question is Schaumberg, near Balduinstein, which was bequeathed by the late Archduke Stephen of Austria to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, who has possessed it since the death of the Archduke in 1867 ; but he will now be deprived of it by his cousin the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, who maintained that it was entailed and could not be alienated by will ; and he claimed it as the heir of the extinct house of Anhalt-Schaumberg, his mother having been the elder daughter of the last Prince of that family, while the mother of the present Grand Duke of Oldenburg was a younger daughter. Schloss Schaumberg is a splendid seat, having been rebuilt and greatly enlarged by the Archduke Stephen, and it stands on the summit of a lofty wooded hill.

ATTEMPTS have occasionally been made to produce photographic portraits and views in colours without the subsequent aid of the brush or other mechanical equivalent. But little success has hitherto attended these attempts experimentally and none whatever practically. Coloured photography would now, however, appear to be an accomplished fact, the difficulties having been overcome after some 12 years of study, experiment, and chemical research by Mr. Mayall, of New Bond-street. The details of his ingenious and beautiful process are not yet ripe for publication, but stated generally it consists in taking a negative of the sitter on a sensitized plate by the electric light much in the same way as ordinary negatives are taken, the preparation of the plate excepted. From the negative a positive is produced on a chemically-treated basis by the aid of a solar camera and a spectroscopic arrangement. The image is produced in colours on the basis without the aid of hand-work or brush. The colours, it is stated, are all hydro-carbons, specially prepared and capable of subdivision to the 160-millionth of a grain. When the coloured picture is completed by chemical action the image exists between two films not more than the 100th part of an inch in thickness.

MILITARY NEWS.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, it is notified that Officers of Mounted Corps are, while on service in Upper Burma, entitled to draw horse allowance of Regimental rank on a certificate of actual maintenance of chargers, less the allowance for one horse which is included in the special staff pay of Rs. 150 per mensem.

THE attention of Officers Commanding stations and columns in Upper Burma has been called to the necessity there is for the reduction of miscellaneous expenditure and discontinuance of charges which have been warranted only by urgent military necessity during the winter operations.

THE Field Telegraph Office at Leghain, on the Minbu-Napeh line, was closed on the 25th May.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE CHARLES JOHNSON has taken charge of the Ordnance Depot at Mandalay in relief of Captain C. Jervois, R.A., Ordnance Officer, proceeded to Madras.

ON the recommendation of the Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon E. W. Rielly, I.M.S., has been directed to return to the 2nd Brigade by the first opportunity, for duty at Singon.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, Surgeon F. H. Pedroza, Indian Medical Service, attached to the 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, has been allowed to proceed to the East Coast and India in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by Government.

"SURRA" appears to have made its appearance in the 7th Bengal Cavalry at the Arakan Pagoda.

THE purchase of Mounted Infantry and Transport ponies at out-stations in Upper Burma has been handed over to the Police, and Transport Officers have been ordered to cease purchasing forthwith. In the Bhamo and Mandalay districts only the purchase will continue under the Transport Department.

THE Government of India have decided British non-commissioned officers serving in departments shall receive their pay for March at the rate of exchange in force for the year, notwithstanding that the sum due may not be paid until April.

BRIGADE-SURGEON RADDOCK intends retiring from the service on August 6th.

IT is anticipated that Colonel C. T. W. Penton, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, will be placed on the half-pay list on 1st July.

COLONEL R. D. CAMPBELL, Commanding 30th Punjab Infantry, vacates Command on the 27th June, on attaining the age of 55.

THE prizes to native drivers of batteries of Horse and Field Artillery will be distributed proportionately according to the numbers of drivers at stations. There are 43 prizes in all, viz :—four first of Rs. 10, twelve second of Rs. 7-8, and twenty-seven third of Rs. 5.

COLONEL JONES VAUGHAN, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, who went home on leave a year ago, has been appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Western District, the headquarters of which are at Devonport. A Plymouth paper says that the appointment has caused some comment, and the question has been asked why so junior an officer was selected Adjutant and Quattermaster-General of one of the largest of the Military Districts. Seeing that he became colonel in the army only at the commencement of the present year, there seems some ground for complaint, especially when it is considered that there are officers of long standing in the service, senior to him by several years, who are now unemployed. As a matter of fact, however, the selection is a capital one, for, leaving the question of seniority out of consideration, Colonel Jones Vaughan is well fitted for the post, as those who knew him when serving on the staff in India can testify.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 16.—The barometric changes of the past day are generally small in amount and unimportant. The pressure has decreased rapidly in Burma, East Bengal, Assam and North-East Punjab. The slight depression in Central Behar and Benares has nearly disappeared. Strong winds are blowing across the Bombay Coast and the Central Provinces, but rain has fallen in smaller amounts, although it has extended to Rajputana. Ratnagiri has received three inches ; Mangalore, Mercara and Surat, two inches ; Bombay, Karwar, Indore, Saugor, Satara and Belgaum, one inch. The Bengal current is moderate in strength at present and has given moderate rain during the past day to Burma, Bengal, Assam, Behar and the Eastern districts in North-West Provinces. Dhubri reports the large amount of five-and-a half inches ; Mozufferpur and Chittagong, two inches ; Purneah, Patna, Lucknow, Akyab, Bhagulpore, Dacca and Moulmein, one inch. Temperature is generally below the average, and humidity above. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was only 109·5 at Jhansi.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered	16	53	16	74	14	43	17	93
June 16, Thursday...	1	84	1	82	1	70	1	76
" 17, Friday	0	75	0	47	0	75	.....	
Total...	18	62	19	3	16	88	19	69
Total corresponding date of last year ...	5	89	5	71	7	4	3	29

MALABAR HILL.

	Inch.	Cents.
Previously registered	16	23
June 17, up to 10 a.m.	1	9
Total	17	32

HIGH COURT—JUNE 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

130-87—A P Turner—Elizabeth Fitzherbert vs. A J Fitzherbert.

For final disposal.

533-86—Chalk, W and S—Wamonrao Anna and others vs Janardhen Ramchundrajee and others—Payne, G and S—(Counsel's reply).

For investigation of Pauperism.

16-87—In person—Mancoovorbai vs. Cursenji Amerchund—E Wilkin—Part heard.

22-87—In person—Nundebai vs. Sha Goverdhandas Bhaidas—Part heard.

25-87 In person—Abdools Khan Royman Khan vs. Mahomed Esmail Vulad, &c—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

382-84—Ardesir, H and D—Cassimbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D ; and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

4-87—Little S F and N—L A Wallace and others vs. Rustomji Dossabhoy Setna—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.

329-86—Tyabji and D—Fatmabai and another vs. Sidick Allana and others—M H Khan and T H Pearse—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For investigation of pauperism.

26-87—In person—Ismail bin Pathan Haji Abdoo &c vs. Bai Rehmabai.

27-87—In person—Abdool Sucoor Moya Ahmed vs. Noormahomed Sulleman and others.

28-87—In person—Cooverji Veerji and others vs. Thacker Ruttonsey Hoorji and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

9-87—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Fakir Mahomed bin Mahomed vs Shaik Abdoola bin Mahomed, &c—Tyabjee and D, Part heard.

17-87—Balk and B—Khursedji Jewaji Dhondy and another vs Khursedji Pestonji Kola—Pestonji and R.

545-86—Mirza H K—Hurry Narayen vs Pandoo Succaram and another.

546-86—Balk L and D—Abdoola Paroo vs. Gannebai and others—In person.

1-87—Mirza H K—Mahomed Shariff bin Abdool &c. vs Syed Abdool Rehman bin Syed—Payne G and S and Tobin and R.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the mouth from all impurities or impurities, h

come his vindicator before the public in two worlds, displaying an intellectual grasp beyond that of the host of conventional critics who could see nothing in the original genius of Whitman but the odious manifestations of a boor and a beast. She set before herself the task of clearing his works from the weight of obloquy under which it was hoped to overwhelm them, and to place before the public a calmer estimate of their teaching and purpose. The essays in which Anne Gilchrist effected this work of rehabilitation are given by her biographer, and whatever may be thought of the view which she takes, there can be but one opinion of the literary ability and critical acumen which give them a quite exceptional value. Of the high conception formed by her of the poems of Walt Whitman we may judge when Mrs. Gilchrist says that "Living impulses flow out of these that make me exult in life, and yet look longingly towards the superb vistas of death. . . . Not, of course, that all the pieces are equal in power and beauty, but that all are vital; they grew—they were not made. We criticise a palace or a cathedral, but what is the good of criticising a forest?" The masterpieces of literature hitherto seen, Mrs. Gilchrist writes, are built up with rule and measure, and it is known where the last stone will come, when the first is laid. But Whitman's poems have the careless freedom of nature, and its vitality and variety.

In what sense, Anne Gilchrist asks, may Walt Whitman be called the Poet of Democracy? It is as giving utterance to his profoundly religious faith in man. He is rather the prophet of what is to be, than the celebrator of what is. "Democracy," he writes, "is a word the real gist of which still sleeps quite unawakened, notwithstanding the resonance and the many angry tempests out of which its syllables have come from pen or tongue. It is a great word, whose history, I suppose, remains unwritten because that history has yet to be enacted. It is in some sort younger brother of another great and often used word, Nature, whose history also waits unwritten." Political democracy now taking shape in the house to live in, and whilst what we demand of it is room for all, fair chances for all, none disregarded or left out as of no account, the main question, the kind of life that is to be led in that house is altogether beyond the ken of the statesman as such, and is involved in those deepest facts of the nature and destiny of man which are the themes of Walt Whitman's writings.

In Shakspeare, the feudal idea finds expression' that dignity, courage and audacity belong to great personages, while ignorance and brutishness are the qualities of the great masses of the people. Walt Whitman's "will accept nothing which all cannot have their counterpart on the same terms." The pride of man is worthy when it lifts our common humanity out of the mire. Mrs. Gilchrist adds—"A pride that cannot stretch too far because sympathy stretches with it." And she quotes Walt Whitman's confession of faith in himself and in mankind:—

Whoever you are! claim your own at any hazard!
These shows of the east and west are tame, compared to you;
These immense meadows—these interminable rivers—
You are immense and interminable as they;
These cities, elements, storms, motions of Nature, throes of apparent dissolution—
You are he or she who is master or mistress over them,
Master or mistress in your own right over Nature, elements, pain, passion, dissolution.
The hopples fall from your ankles—
You find an unavailing sufficiency;
Old or young, male or female, rude, low, rejected by the rest, whatever you are promulges itself;
Through birth, life, death, burial, the means are provided, nothing is scanted;
Through angers, losses, ambition, ignorance and ennui, what you are picks its way.

"This is indeed a pride," wrote Mrs. Gilchrist, "that is 'calming and excellent to the soul'; that "dissolves poverty from its need and riches from its conceit."

AN EXECUTION IN BURMA.

A "CASUAL OBSERVER," writing from Pagan, says that the first two cases in which the death penalty has been inflicted at this station, since the country has passed under British rule, occurred recently within a short period of each other. There was nothing peculiar about the crimes; they were common place murders. The only interest in these two cases arose from the fact that one culprit was quite a youth and the other was a "phoongyi." The first execution was fixed for the 22nd April. The writer says:—

So on the appointed day I wended my way down to the place of execution with a few others to witness the sad scene. We are the earliest arrivals at the spot. The early dawn is just lighting up the eastern sky, the shafts of golden light shooting up all over the heavens and tinting the purple clouds with glory. A cool, gentle breeze from over the river makes the morning air fresh and pleasant. A stray village chanticleer or two breaks the morning stillness by clarioning forth his early song of praise. And noisy crows from the neighbouring palmyras wing their daily way to their usual hunting grounds, to catch the early worm I suppose. A few vultures, with ugly bald heads, look on in apparent unconcern perched up on a tamarind tree. A few lean hungry pariah dogs come prowling around seeking what they might devour. A few early phoongyis, too, attract your attention in the adjacent kyoungs, as they go about watering a few plants round the pagoda or cleaning up their kyoungs. In the distance may be heard the weird whinings of the cart wheels as carts lazily proceed out of the town. You look about you, and you notice that you are amidst heaps of bricks, mortar and mud. Building operations seem to be in progress all round. This in fact is the new jail in process of erection. The foundations of the building are nearly completed. The new jail is at the southern extremity of the civil lines, a number of old phoonghyi kyoungs and a topo of palmyras adjoining it, and a large tank is in process of excavation to the east. Within the jail enclosure stands clearly up against the sky, in all its grimness, the brand new gibbet which has only just been completed after the usual Indian model. In a few minutes this Gorgon will taste the blood of its first victim. From the beam dangles a chain gently swayed about by the morning breeze. There are scarcely any people about; but presently a few Burmans come and squat down at convenient places, from which they can get a good view of the proceedings. You will notice that they are all smoking, and some are talking in subdued undertones—their features however, indicate no signs of pity or compassion, but rather of indifference.

It is now 5 A.M. The executioner, who appears to be an Indian convict, now comes and lashes on a coil of rope, with a noose at one end, to the chain, allowing what looks like a drop of 5 feet. He tests the knots to see that all are secure, and the trap door to ascertain that it is in working order. He seems satisfied with the result, for he descends and takes his seat below till his services are required.

More spectators begin to arrive—Burmans, Indians officials, sepoys and a sprinkling of British soldiers. Curiosity is too much for a few officers as they ride by in the distance. They halt their ponies and look on at the scene. It is now 5-30 A.M., the time fixed for the execution. Every-body's attention is now drawn to the melancholy procession which is wending its way from yonder jail, where the prisoner was hitherto confined. At the head walks the civil, police, and medical officers, and Burman and other officials; next comes the military police guard with the prisoner. He walks with a firm step, looking sadly but calmly on the ground. There is no sign of terror or fear on his face, which is quite a boyish one. He looks scarcely above 16 or 17, and is about 4 feet high. He is dressed in the ordinary prison clothes and his fetters clink as he walks along. He was condemned to the extreme penalty of the law for murdering a man during a gambling quarrel in the Yaw country. He was handed over to justice when the Yaw column was out at Pauk, and was brought into Pagan, where he was tried and condemned.

Soon the procession reaches the foot of the gallows. An official now steps forward and reads the death warrant. The convict listens apparently unmoved. He casts one swift glance up at the grim structure before him, and that is all. His fetters are now knocked off and his arms are pinioned. He walks up the steps firmly and takes his stand beneath the rope. His legs are fastened together and the white cap drawn over his head. He only utters tha one word "Payah" (O Lord). The noose is now adjusted by the executioner and all is ready. Oppressive silence pervades all around. The awful moment has arrived. Some turn away their faces, not being equal to witnessing the final scene. Suddenly the support of the door is pulled away and the latter falls with a bang, and the dismal chain gives a ghastly rattle as the weight of the body suddenly strains the rope, and thus the unfortunate creature is launched into the bourne from whence no traveller returns. The crowd now disperses, a few only remaining to see the final proceedings. The body is cut down after an hour and buried in the usual manner.

Similar were the proceedings on the morning of May 11th, when the other murderer forfeited his life for his crime. The number of spectators was pretty much the same as on the first occasion. This time, however, a party of troops escorting a convoy out of the place at that early hour halted to witness the sad spectacle. This man, as stated before, was a "phoongyi." He murdered in a fit of passion a woman, and very nearly also did for her son, also a phoongbyi, at the town of Sale, a little way down the river. This is probably the first phoongyi hanged in the country; so the people ought to see that the British Government is no respecter of persons. Everyone received his deserts. The convict was of middle age. His expression, though repulsive was one of unconcern. He too went through the ordeal with unflinching firmness, and never uttered a word beyond asking that his cloth might be tied firmly round his loins. Death in his case too was almost instantaneous.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes:—"Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole consignees—Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE FREE CHURCH MISSION IN CALCUTTA.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland sat in private at Edinburgh, on May 21, for the consideration of the report by the Foreign Missions Committee in the case of the Rev. R. N. Macdonald, one of the missionaries in the Free Church Institution, Calcutta, whose relations with the students in his classes have for some time been marked by considerable unpleasantness. The following report of the proceedings appears in the *Scotsman* :—

The Committee unanimously declared that in respect that they are satisfied of the evident failure of the Rev. R. N. Macdonald to conduct classes successfully in the institution at Calcutta; and of the fact of the proved inability of the Rev. R. N. Macdonald to act in harmony with his European colleagues on the staff of the institution, whereby great harm has been done to the institution and to the cause of missions in Calcutta, they resolve that they have no futher occassion for the services of the Rev. R. N. Macdonald in their institution at Calcutta, and instruct their Secretary to send a copy of this resolution to the Rev. R. N. Macdonald. The Committee instruct the Secretary at the same time to intimate to Mr Macdonald that they are willing to pay him a reasonable sum of money in respect of his not being continued in his present position.

A voluminous appendix of papers in the case was also given—extending to 150 pages, the dates ranging from 6th March 1882 to 12th May 1887. From these it appears that on 6th March 1882 the Rev. J. Robertson, then missionary in principal charge of the Free Church Institution, Calcutta, proposed to the Foreign Missions Committee that the Rev. R. N. Macdonald should be replaced by one "who is more likely to win the affection of the students." On the 20th June 1882 the Foreign Mission Committee considered this report, and agreed that no further steps could be taken at present; but the convener and secretary were requested to "warn Mr. Macdonald as to the absolute necessity and duty of his co-operating with his colleagues in the institution, and so managing his relations with the students that the efficiency of the institution, spiritually and educationally, may be secured."

In 1886 the Rev. John Hector, then in principal charge of the institution, issued a circular letter to the members of the Mission Council, Calcutta, in which he stated that he had received a petition signed by twenty members of the third year class, requesting him to make some other arrangement for the part of their English work which Mr R. N. Macdonald was doing. They state "that in the opening of the session Mr R. N. Macdonald took up 'Macbeth,' one of the most difficult books in the English Pass Course, on the ground that he had made it a special study. They thus thought that they would greatly benefit by his teaching, but now that the book is finished they find that they have benefitted so little that they do not think it safe and prudent to consign any other book to his teaching. The prayer of this petition Mr. Hector was "strongly of opinion" should be granted for various reasons. One of these was that Mr. R. N. Macdonald had taken from June till the middle of January to go over the play; another was the difficulty there would be in getting the students to accept his teaching on the face of their protest; a third was that he (Mr Hector) believed that there had been more or less dissatisfaction every year in the class, and he instanced a case in 1884, when, from the third year's class, numbering nearly two hundred students, threatened open rebellion in connection with his teaching of Bacon's *Essays*. Mr Hector further says that Mr R. N. Macdonald took up Macbeth against his (Mr. Hector's) will, and that he had assigned no work to Mr. Macdonald in the second and fourth year classes at the beginning of the present session. At a meeting of the Mission Council, on the motion of Mr. Hector, seconded by Mr. M'Culloch, superseded Mr. Macdonald in the English of the three-year class, and granted him furlough as soon as he applied for it. At the next meeting, on the 16th April, Mr. R. N. Macdonald read a paper in reply, in which he disclaimed the idea that, by relinquishing the work in the Mission College, "suspended" him. In referring to the petition of the students, Mr Macdonald says:—In the history of the College such petitions or complaints have been made against professor and even principals, with regard to whose fitness no question could reasonably arise; but they have been repelled with a firmness which one finds to recognise in the present case. We have in instance the memorials presented against Mr. Fyfe, against Dr. M. Mitchell, Dr. Robson, Mr. Robertson, &c. The reasonableness of these complaints will appear not to refer to those preferred against me personally, from the view taken by the students of the work of even the seconder of the motion. I have it on his own authority, that one day on entering his class-room he found that the whole class had disappeared, and it was the third year class—when the class reassembled at the close of the hour, one of the students evidently as the spokesman of the class, came forward and told the professor to his face that his notes were not worth taking down. Such complaints and petitions have been encouraged by weak management. To give a few illustrations. (1) The seconder one day, on appearing at the door of the Entrance Matriculation Class in which he taught English, found himself barred out. He retraced his steps to the retiring room, and the students were allowed to enjoy an hour's holiday just as their sweet will directed. He spoke about this or another case of discipline connected with the higher school department to the Principal, who manifested, however, no desire to take action, which led the seconder for the first time, in addressing the Principal, "to break out." as he himself put it. (2.) The discipline in the second year has been so deplorably weak that Mr. Thomson, the professor of mathematics, has been compelled to have the students in undisputed possession of his chair and to present the spectacle of appearing before the Principal while teaching his class, invoking his aid to restore order. The Principal found he could maintain order only by taking his seat beside Mr. Thomson to allow the lecture to go on. The thundering peals of laughter which frequently assailed my ear in the library, the opposite room, where I taught Latin, took me not unfrequently out of the library. I spoke frequently and indignantly about the impropriety, at a Mission College, of allowing the students to treat a Professor so disrespectfully. The Principal remarked to me on one occasion that it would be unwise to either suspend or rusticate the ringleaders in such scenes. (3) A trustworthy and admirable Christian student has complained to me, in his own name and in the name of other Christian students, about the character of the prayers offered in the second year by a European missionary. He absolutely asserted that the prayers are not offered in the name of Christ, to avoid which the most unexceptibilities of the Hindoo students, a formula—the very words of which the Christian students cite—has been substituted for the name of Christ, which might be used by any member of the Apostollo Durbar of the Bramho Somaj, or even by the Hindoos themselves. The Christian students profess to be pained at this formula, while the Hindoo students ridicule the weak manner which has stooped so low to humour their prejudices.

In the opinion of the students, then, the college has been disorganised as a mission agency by weak management. Mr. Macdonald explains, in reference to the Bacon's Essays incident, that Mr. Hector supported him in resisting the insubordination to the extent of agreeing that the class should be discontinued. In connection with the "Macbeth" petition, Mr. Macdonald explains that he had taught the same play during the time the Rev. K. S. Macdonald was in charge of the institution, and to the entire satisfaction of the students; and that last year he had proceeded with the utmost cordiality and friendliness with the class down to within a few weeks of the end of the session.

It was then proposed by the Principal that on the completion of the play he (Mr. Macdonald) should take up Burke's "French Revolution," and he accounts for the students' insubordination by the fact that this was a subject of the Babu S. N. Banurji, and that the students wanted him to teach it. The students, he says, were not unnaturally anxious to get a man who should continue with them in the fourth year's class to the close, and here they were at Mr. Macdonald's is to be found the source of all the differences between the Principal and himself for years, and between himself and the students.

Regarding the Principal's organisation or disorganisation of a class at a mission college, Mr. Macdonald asks the Principal to say whether or not there was disorganisation in the second year's class in the session in which the attendance was about 150 students in secular subjects, and the average attendance on religious instruction 10; also whether or not there is disorganisation in the fourth year's class, seeing that for the last three or four years the missionary in principal charge has given up at the dictation of the students religious instruction in the class for the last four or five months of the session in favour of an increase of time in the English department. The seconder of the motion, he says, was the first to bring that fact to his knowledge, loudly protesting against it. The Council adopted the motion of Mr. Hector by 5 to 2, Mr. Kali C. Banurji, who was in the minority, says in his reasons of dissent:—"The deliverance gives a turn to the action of the Council which I cannot reconcile with my conception of fair play. . . . . with any conception of fair play. . . . . .

The unchallenged facts sufficiently bear out the contention that, no professorial unfitness, but a growing inclination in the students to have their own way, and a defective disciplinary treatment of the outbursts of that inclination, lie at the root of the difficulties. In reply to a demand by the Foreign Mission Committee of date 1st July, the Council sent a long communication dealing with Mr. Macdonald's statements, in which this passage occurs. "The laboured efforts Mr. Macdonald makes throughout his paper to shield himself at the expense of his colleagues are, we consider, sufficiently discredited by the readiness shown to draw upon 'what he has been told.'" The charges, however, are dealt with *seriatim*. Mr. M'Culloch denies that a single student ever said a word in disparagement of his teaching, and says that the barring-out incident was explained to him afterwards by the students as due to a misapprehension. Mr. Thomson says that the statement regarding him is a "mass of error and unwarrantable inference;" that three months after he (Mr. Thomson) commenced work, the Principal (Robertson) used to come occasionally to the class-room to call the roll, as the (Mr. Thomson) was not then up in the Bengali names; and that as to the "thundering peals of laughter," Mr. Macdonald ought to be aware "that on the teaching of physics, experiments are not uncommon which excite the laughter as well as the applause of the students." Mr Thomson emphatically denies that he ever "left the students in undisputed possession of his chair," &c., and Mr. Hector says "I know nothing during my term of office as officiating Principal that illustration No. 2 could refer to." Mr. Hector further explains, as regards religious instruction that it had been given up to make up time that the class had lost. At a meeting of the Calcutta Mission Council on the 1st July, that body considered a question by a sub-committee of the Foreign Mission Committee (to whom the case had been remitted) whether the Council's action of 28th January implied "that the Rev. R. N. Macdonald had discharged his duties in an inefficient manner so as to merit the charge of professional unfitness," and whether the Council were prepared to endorse the 1882 report of the Rev. J. Robertson. To both of these questions the Mission Council by 4 to 3 resolved to return an affirmative answer. In reasons of dissent, the minority say:—"There had absolutely been nothing before the Council in all these seven years, reflecting in the least on the professional reputation of Mr. Macdonald." The Babu Banurji who is now Principal of Bipon College, also gave Mr. Macdonald a testimonial to the same effect. In "Notes on the reply of the majority to the reasons of dissent and protest," Mr. Macdonald suggests that Mr. Robertson had taken immortal offence as he became he exposed "certain steps anonymously taken by Mr. Robertson against a senior colleague." Mr Macdonald met the sub-committee of the Foreign Committee in Edinburgh on the 8th November, there being present at that meeting Professor Lindsay in the chair, Dr. Moffett Jamieson, Dr. Gowan, W. S., Dr. Watson, R. Smson, Colonel Young, and the Secretary. The report of the Conference occupies 53 pages. In the course of the Conference Mr. Macdonald complained that Mr. Robertson's report of 1832, of which he had no cognisance at the time, should now be brought up against him. He explained that feeling was embittered in the mission by his defence of Mr. Kennedy Macdonald (a charge against charges (of a literary nature) brought against him in two anonymous articles in the *Statesman* newspaper—the authorship of which, "by dint of sheer determination," he made Mr. Robertson confess. Copies of the *Statesman* he says were sent home by Mr. Robertson to members of the Foreign Mission Committee immediately before the office of missionary in Principal Charge was filled, and for which the candidates were Mr. Robertson and Mr. Kenneth Macdonald. Speaking of the practice of students petitioning Mr. Macdonald says:—"Mr Fyfe (the Principal before Mr. Robertson) whipped one of the students. He did so when one of the students sent a letter to the late Dr. Duff, proposing to the prince of missionaries the necessity of returning to his native land as he was doing no good as a teacher of the college! That is not a bad sample of the bumptiousness of a certain class of students. Mr. Fyfe took the student into his room, locked the door, and whipped him. I quote this to show the spirit of the management. Under Mr Fyfe, had he been

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the his sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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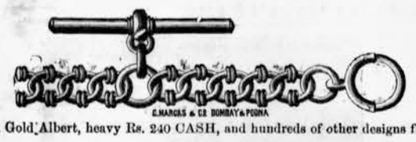

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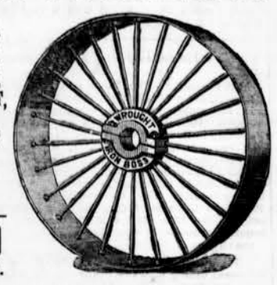

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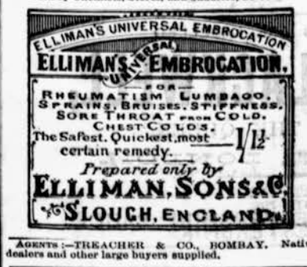

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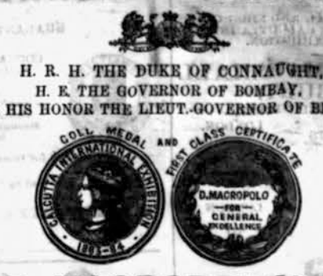

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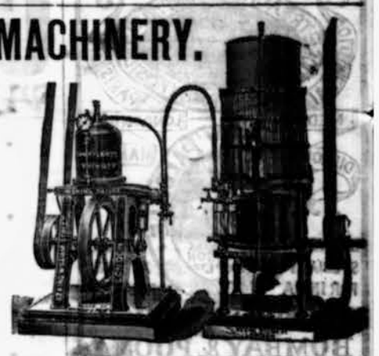

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